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VOL. 18 VICTORIA, B. C., TUESDAY, MARCH 14, 1893. NO. 61.

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BECAUSE they are the patterns of leading Paris and Berlin manufactories.

BECAUSE they are traveler's samples and were bought at maker's prices, saving duty, freight, etc.

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For further particulars apply to C. E. PERRY & Co., at the Head Office, NELSON, B.C.
HENRY CROFT, Victoria, B. C.

MONTE CARLO WELLS.

Eight Years' Penal Servitude May Sober Up the Dissolute Deceiver.

His Career Reads Like a Romance—How He Tried to Reach Portugal.

Lively Scene in the French Chamber of Deputies Over Mme. Cottu's Testimony.

London, March 14.—Charles Wells, otherwise known as Monte Carlo Wells, was sentenced to-day to penal servitude for eight years on conviction of perpetrating extensive frauds in having obtained large sums of money from Miss Catharine Phillimore and others.

The evidence showed that Wells, who became notorious through his alleged successful "plunging" at Monte Carlo, in which he claimed he was backed by an American, had obtained $45,000 from Miss Phillimore on condition that she should receive $50,000 out of the profits of an invention intended to diminish the consumption of fuel in furnaces. The lady got no returns whatever, and it appeared that Wells had taken no steps to complete the patent. Miss Phillimore sued Wells in civil proceedings, and on the evidence presented Mr. Justice Wright pointed out that the public prosecutor ought to be communicated with. On the day following the hearing of the case, Wells sailed from Plymouth in his luxuriously furnished yacht Palais, a vessel of five hundred tons. Wells sailed with the intention of reaching Portugal. He touched at Cherbourg and then went to Havre, only to find that his movements had been followed and the police were on his track. On instructions from London Wells was arrested at Havre and the yacht seized by the authorities. The French police found on board a beautiful young woman named Jane Pernaud, who had accompanied Wells on his career of adventure. She was released and Wells extradited to England. After a prolonged effort to escape punishment he has now been convicted.

Chilian Notes.

Valparaiso, March 14.—The Colombian minister to Chili died at the legation in San Diego on Monday. The Chilian government intends to give him a public funeral.

The steamer Silvertown has sailed from Valparaiso for Charillas to begin to lay new cable for the Central and South American Cable Company.

To Overawe the Yaqui Indians.

Chihuahua, Mexico, March 14.—The secretary of war has ordered the Eleventh regiment of cavalry of the Mexican army to make a march through the very heart of the turbulent Yaqui Indian country. Besides in danger of being completely exterminated by the Indians, the regiment must make one of the longest and most difficult marches ever undertaken in Mexico. The troops have already left their station at Hacienda de Lamisa, situated in the far western part of the state of Sonora, and will march to this city, a distance of about 800 miles. The march will be made with considerable intervals between each squadron, as the country is very rough and broken and is lacking in food and supply. The entire line of march is through a little traversed section. It crosses the Sierra Madre at places where the mountains tower in colossal grandeur into the sky.

AT THE CAPITAL.

British Columbia Matters—Col. Prior Asks for a Return.

Ottawa, March 14.—Mr. Mara's bill respecting the Columbia and Kootenay Railway and Navigation Co. passed the railway committee to-day.

Col. Prior yesterday took up British Columbia's grievances, moving for a return of the Dominion expenditure by provinces from June 30th, 1880, to June 30th, 1892. He contended that the federal outlay for public works, etc., should be in proportion to the province's contributions to the revenue, and not in proportion to the population alone. British Columbia had not received fair treatment on this basis, and he urged that there should be a change. The motion was passed.

Judge Burbidge in the exchequer court yesterday gave judgment for the crown in the case of the Queen v. Farwell. This has the effect of dismissing Mr. Farwell's claim to the Revelstoke townsite. In the case of the Queen v. Demers, involving the title to lot 1, group 1, Osoyoos division of Yale district, the judge decided against the crown's right to such lands, with costs for Demers.

W. Fitzgerald of London has been appointed county judge of Welland, and A. B. Klein of Walkerton junior judge of Bruce.

The writ for the Vaudreuil election fixes nomination for April 5 and election for April 12.

At the agricultural commission to-day Gobeil, deputy minister of public works, said that Williams' Head station would be finished by June 1st.

ALLEGED NEGLIGENCE.

MacLeod Said to be a Victim of Carelessness—Extension of the Franchise.

New Westminster, March 14.—The board of health is going to hold an investigation into the alleged mismanagement of the city hospital, and the careless handling of McLeod, who died of small-pox. Public comment is rife against all who had anything to do with the case.

A deputation from the Workingmen's club waited on the council last night to urge that Mr. Brown's proposed extension of the franchise be adopted. Three workingmen spoke, followed by aldermen and one or two land owners. The committee who have the matter in hand were given further time to report.

PROTECTING THE INDIANS.

Wholesale Vaccination of the Natives—A Valuable Concession.

Vancouver, March 14.—All the Indians in the vicinity are being vaccinated. The chief of police has been instructed to warn Chinamen to clean up their premises and to stop overcrowding tenements. Trouble in carrying out the proposal is expected.

The council last night without opposition granted the Burrard Inlet & Fraser Valley railway the right of way over several streets for a nominal rental. The concession means a gift of what would cost the company more than a bonus.

City Engineer Tracy will report on street railway property and the proposal to guarantee the bonds was left over one week.

The city council has endorsed the proposed canal from the Fraser river to Mud bay.

GREAT FINANCIAL CRASH.

A Kansas Trust Company Collapses With Heavy Liabilities.

Atchison, Ks., March 14.—The closing of the doors of the Kansas Trust and Banking Co., of this city, at 7 o'clock last night, caused a great sensation. Application for the appointment of a receiver was filed in the United States District Court at Topeka yesterday by eastern creditors of the institution. Judge Foster named Freeland Tufts of Kansas City as receiver, and he at once came here and took charge of the affairs of the concern. The liabilities of the bank are estimated at $800,000, and the assets, its officers claim, will fall not far short of that amount. The company owns 30,000 acres of land in Kansas and $20,000 worth of real estate in this city. R. M. Manley, vice-president, and general manager, loses about $250,000 of his own and property belonging to the estate of his father.

In the United States District Court yesterday Manley confessed judgment for the estate of his father for the amount of $78,000. Confession of judgment was also made by him as manager of the company to the amount of $100,000. Every dollar that Manley possessed is lost in the crash. E. G. Armsby, cashier of the company, loses $20,000

The company was organized in 1886 with a capital of $100,000. The principal part, if not all, the capital stock, was subscribed by ex-Senator Ingalls, R. M. Manley, the Manley estate, and E. G. Armsby. The statement of the Manley party is that a receivership is in the interests of the holders of obligations of the company, and will result in the liquidation of all claims. The company became slightly embarrassed two years ago at a time when the best land loan companies were compelled to succumb to the general depression, and was obliged to borrow largely to meet immediate demands. The concern loaned much money three years ago on Kansas property at "boom" figures, and was compelled to foreclose in many instances without a chance of realizing as much as had been advanced on the same. The bank was also trustee for large amounts on property in central and western Kansas. Eastern creditors, who were given first mortgages, are amply secured. There are many local depositors who had from $50,000 to $100,000 on deposit in the bank.

It is said that the bank continued to receive deposits up to the hour of closing, and there was no intimation that the crash was to come so soon.

PERSONAL.

Visitors and Passengers to and From the City and Province.

Dr. Robinson, of Alberni, is in the city.

Jas. Leamy, of New Westminster, is in the city.

C. M. Maxwell and wife, of Portland, are in the city.

L. Schwabacher, the San Francisco ink manufacturer, is at the Driard.

Thos. E. Ladner came down from Ladner's Landing last evening.

J. G. Woods and F. V. Bodwell, of Vancouver, are registered at the Driard.

H. W. Holden, of Portland, representing an American drug house, is in the city.

A. S. Going, C. E., and A. J. Blackwood, C.E., who have been conducting the Canada Western surveys, are back in the city.

Rubber, wire, cocoa fibre out door mats in great variety at Weiler Bros. *

CLEVELAND AND HAWAII.

A Commission Appointed to Enquire Into the Causes of the Late Revolution.

Supt. Byrnes and the New York Pool Rooms—Mexican Cavalry on Risky Service.

A Kansas Bank Smash—Senator Jones on Money—A Woman Whiskey Distiller.

Washington, March 14.—President Cleveland has fully decided to send a commission to Hawaii to investigate the recent revolution, and report before the meeting of next Congress. The commission will be composed of General Scholefield, Admiral Brown, and probably Don. M. Dickinson, of Michigan. The President will probably announce to the Senate on Wednesday his intention of sending this deputation to Hawaii, but as he now views the matter no action on the part of the Senate will be necessary. The commission will be a presidential board of enquiry, the expenses of the naval and military members thereof being considered as those of officers detailed for special duties, and the expenses of the civilian members being borne out of the secret fund of the state department. President Cleveland believes that a commission such as that named will not only be able to arrive at the true inwardness of the revolution in Hawaii, but that its report will command the confidence of the people and of Congress. It is expected that this commission will sail from San Francisco in about two weeks and, of course, there is unusual pressure being brought to bear for appointment as assistants to the board. The commission will take with it an executive officer, probably a paymaster of the army or navy, and one or two secretaries and stenographers.

Now that Princes Kaiulani and suite have attained the object of their visit to Washington, that of seeing the president, the remainder of the time here will be spent in social affairs, and visiting interesting places about the capital. Saturday next is the time fixed for their departure. The proposition to send a United States commission to the islands and to take a vote of the people is looked upon with favor by Mr. Davies. He said: "Of the 14,000 voters on the islands, 10,000 were averse to annexation, and," added Mr. Davies, "I don't see under these circumstances how the United States can take such a step as annexation."

Disastrous Mill Fire.

Exeter, N. H., March 14.—Fire broke out in Exeter cotton mills at about 4 o'clock this morning. It started in the basement and burned up through the building, destroying the engine room and older part of the mill. The loss is estimated at $250,000. Three persons were injured and 240 hands are thrown out of employment. Help was summoned from the neighboring places.

Well Insured.

Baltimore, March 14.—A five-story building occupied by Mathai, Ingram & Co., tin and japanned ware, was destroyed by fire this mornig with its contents. Loss, $100,000; insured.

No Hope for Schneider.

Washington, March 14.—The supreme court to-day denied the application made yesterday by counsel for Howard Schneider, sentenced to be hanged next Friday for murder, for leave to file petitions for awrit of habeas corpus and also also a writ of error.

Abolishing Pool Rooms.

New York, March 14.—Supt. Brynes summoned all his captains to headquarters this morning and talked to them regarding yesterday's raid on the pool rooms. He instructed them to keep up the war and to arrest all persons concerned in establishing pool rooms. The proprietors and employees of a dozen pool rooms are charged. A raid was made by Byrnes' men yesterday. The prisoners were arraigned in the city police courts this morning. In each court the scene was the same. The prisoners were represented by able lawyers, who held that their clients did only a "commission" business, and therefore did not violate the Ives law of 1887. The justices, however, in each case held the reputed proprietors for further hearing, and discharged all the employees arested. The down-town pool rooms were all closed to-day, and those not closed were doing no business.

Trouble May be Expected.

New York, March 14.—Senator John P. Jones, who is at the Grand hotel, says that he does not expect harmony to exist during the next year between the administration and the senate regarding the financial question. "The treasury department and the United States senate do not agree on the gold and silver questions," said the senator, "and naturally I look for friction. I am not familiar with Mr. Cleveland's financial policy, but I do not think that he is especially pleased because the senate finance committee has a majority in favor of silver. The committee is in favor of a silver policy, and after carefully looking over the ground, I do not think that the next congress will pass the Sherman repeal bill. The gold scare we had recently was a newly manufactured article; it was of a kind never before heard of. Heretofore all financial scares have been brought about when money was scarce, then the panic did harm. The recent gold scare was shouted about and forced upon the people when money could be had in abundance and no harm was done. There was no occasion for a scare. One kind of money is as good as the other to the American people, so long as we are not on a single basis. If we come to a gold standard of course we shall need more gold, but it would not cause much relief to issue a few bonds. All we want is plenty of money to carry on business and pay good wages, and have that money in silver."

Anticipating a Great Strike.

Cincinnati, March 14.—For the past few days several strangers have been actively at work in Cincinnati endeavoring to get together men for all kinds of railway work. The number of men wanted by them seems to be unlimited. The hands advertised for are wanted for Chicago. Among the agents employed to come here for the purpose of gathering men to be used in an emergency is Emory Warne, who is said to represent the Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company. When seen to-day Mr. Warne refused to state for what purposes the men were being employed. Yesterday evening the clerk of the public employment bureau here received a letter from D. Wilson asking for 1,000 railway men, and stating there will be 1,000 out on a strike in Chicagoo in about five days.

KILLED THE WRONG MAN.

Arrest of Two Men Suspected of Committing a Mysterious Murder.

San Francisco, March 14.—Richard T. Heath and F. W. Polley were arrested in this city last night on warrants charging them with the murder of Levis D. McWhirter, a well-known attorney in Fresno, on Aug. 19 last. In spite of persistent efforts to ferret out the crime and the large rewards offered, the tragedy has remained a mystery until now. The friends of the dead man have succeeded in securing a great deal of evidence which strongly incriminates the men under arrest.

It is believed that Heath, with the assistance of Polley, killed McWhirter in mistake for a newspaper man named Baker, who was taken to Fresno by McWhirter to fill the position he now occupies. Baker took up his residence in McWhirter's house while the latter with his family went for a sojourn in the mountains and remained there until their return. In the interim Baker had a personal encounter with Heath on the street, the result of a political discussion, after which Heath declared that he would kill Baker. Shortly after this Heath was summoned to San Francisco to attend the funeral of his brother. He returned a few days before McWhirter's death. He is known to have been with Polley on the night of Aug. 29th, and they had been drinking a good deal. It is supposed that they went to McWhirter's house with the expectation of finding Baker, whom they did not know had turned over the house to McWhirter again. In form and height and genehal outline Baker was not unlike McWhirter, and it is believed that Heath, in the uncertain light of the morning encountered McWhirter, with the result that is well known. Heath protests his innocence, and declares that he will be able to establish an alibi.

She Makes First Class Whiskey.

Atlanta, Ga., March 14.—A woman moonshiner, Mrs. Malinda Turner, was arrested on Saturday morning and brought before the United States commissioners yesterday, in default of a $3,000 bond. Mrs. Turner acknowledged her guilt, and throughout the trial was very defiant, refusing to make any attempt at giving bail, and ignoring the fact that she could be sworn in her own behalf. She is the mother of John and Wm. Turner, notorious moonshiners in White county. Mrs. Turner has been making illicit whisky for over eight years, and it is said she makes the best quality. The two boys, John and William, are both out on bail now charged with illicit distilling.

SHORT LOCALS.

Gleanings of City and Provincial News in a Condensed Form.

—Artillery drill in the Market Hall to-night.

—The Albion footballers are arranging for a match with Seattle.

—Meeting this evening of the Wanderers' Cycling Club. Annual reports.

—A dead Chinaman was found in the Chinese hospital this morning. He died of paralysis.

—The W.C.T.U. hold an experience meeting in the Refuge Home next Thursday afternoon.

—Opening social entertainment at the new Burnside road Baptist church on Friday evening.

—Anniversary of Centennial Methodist Sunday school will be celebrated on Easter Monday.

—Victoria Bible Society annual meeting in Metropolitan Methodist church on Thursday evening.

—The semi-annual examination of the B. C. Pharmaceutical Association will be held on April 5th and 6th.

—Adjourned meeting of the Victoria Parliamentary Debating Society in Morrow, Holland and Co.'s offices this evening.

—Ald. McKillican gives notice of a by-law to borrow $65,000 for street lighting, City Hall, Market, and fire department purposes.

—Rev. C. S. Mason, late state secretary of the Y.M.C.A., in California, will address a meeting of young men in the Y.M.C.A. rooms this evening.

—The 16th anniversary of Cedar Hill Lodge, Good Templars, was celebrated last night. A number from sister lodges were present. A good programme was rendered and refreshments served.

—Columbia Lodge, I.O.F., will meet in the Pythian Hall, Duck building, tomorrow (Wednesday) evening. This will be the first meeting of this newly-formed lodge. The membership is 65 and promises to largely increase.

Tamilkande Tea is the best.

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J. W. MELLOR, 76 & 78 Fort Street, Above Douglas.

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

Hon. Mr. Turner Delivers His Sixth Budget Speech as Minister of Finance.

Members of the Opposition Score the Government on Their General Policy.

Monday, March 13th, 1893.

The speaker took the chair at 2 o'clock. Prayers by Rev. M. Barber.

The petition of J. W. Creighton and others, asking for cetrain amendments to the private bill to incorporate the Anglican Synod of New Westminster was received.

Hon. Mr. Baker presented the report of the minister of mines, and Hon. Mr. Davie the report of the superintendent of police.

In moving that the house go into committee of the whole to consider the question of the supply to be granted to Her Majesty, Hon. Mr. Turner said that his was the sixth consecutive year that it had devolved on him to speak on the financial condition of the province and discuss the estimates. It seemed but a short time ago when he first rose in the house to make his maiden budget speech, but during that short time many changes had taken place in the province. Two gentlemen who were then members of the executive had passed away, one of them since he made his last speech, just a year ago. The late premier, Hon. Mr. Robson, had died while at work in the interest of the province, honored by all. Although gentlemen on the opposite side of the house had always complained that he (Mr. T.) had cut his speech short, he intended to be briefer than ever on this occasion. Someone had said that there was a great deal too much talking in the world, and he was sure if that party had been in the house during the present session he would have been convinced of this. Nothing startling had occurred during the year, and therefore it would need a very eloquent man to make the subject an entertaining one. It would be found by looking at the public accounts for last year that there was an excess of revenue over the amount that had been estimated. Some gentlemen had blamed the government for this state of affairs, but he would inform those gentlemen that the government did not mind suffering for it. The actual revenue was $1,038,237, an excess of $128,146 over the amount estimated. It was estimated that the per capita tax from the Dominion government would produce $48,600. Instead of that amount it produced $76,214. The next item of increase was the wild land tax, which brought $23,301 more than had been estimated. This increase arose out of the increase in the value of wild land, and the fact that an advalorem instead of a specific tax was now collected. There was $8,000 more collected for the personal property tax than had been estimated, and the amount received from the Dominion government on account of Chinese immigration was $26,275, or $14,000 more than had been estimated. This revenue, of course, was difficult to estimate. Some gentlemen objected to this tax, but his only objection to it was that the provincial government did not get enough of it. The Dominion government collected the tax and pocketed three-fourths of it, while three-fourths of the Chinamen remained in the province. The Dominion government made a profit out of the Chinamen after their arrival here through the customs duties on goods that were brought to the country from China for the Chinamen living here. He would like to see the provincial government get a larger proportion of the tax, say 50 or 75 per cent., and he would use his best endeavors to induce the Dominion government to give the province a larger share. The actual revenue received from mining fees was $6,500 more than had been estimated, which showed that this important industry was progressing. Turning to the expenditure ed to $1,430,920, being $392,382 over the actual revenue. This looked startling at first sight, but it was made up of the money borrowed in 1891 for public works. The excess was taken from the loan, a large amount of which was still left. The steady increase of the revenue showed the progressive activity of the province. It had been said that the increased revenue was made up of subsidies and receipts from land sales which could not come under the head of revenue. There was no doubt that subsidies could not be classed as revenue, as they were not raised in the province. The subsidy received from the Dominion government for the per capita allowance, however, showed that the population of the province was increasing. The government when they made the estimate knew that more would be received from the Dominion government on account of the per capita allowance, but as it was not known when the amount would be received it was not placed in the estimates. When the subsidies and land sales receipts were deducted from the revenue the steady increase was made more apparent. In 1888-87 the revenue, less the subsidies and land sales receipts, amounted to $236,558. Taking the same process in 1892 the net revenue amounted to $586,491, an increase in five years of 150 per cent. A great deal has been said by members on the other side of the house about land sales. Turning to the public accounts for 1874, when the leader of the opposition was in power, it was seen that during that year $23,000 was received on account of land sales. How it must have grieved the government of the day to have received that amount from such a source. There has been a steady increase in the revenue since that time, and now it amounted to just five times as much as it did then. He had already stated that over $400,000 over the actual revenue had been spent out of the loan. Altogether $450,000 had been spent on public works, in addition to which was the amount for schools. There, however, was $590,000 still remaining for the present year. The supplementary estimates, amounting to $151,451, were made up of amounts paid on account of sanitary precautions; public works that were necessary, and work on the roads and bridges from January to June of the present year. Besides this large amounts were spent in Victoria and New Westminster districts during the hard times of the present winter, to help those who were in need. By the way th e revenue is coming in it is apparent that the government will have about $500,000 to commence the year 1893-94 with. The estimated revenue was $1,058,691, which made it appear as though the revenue had reached its limit, the increase being just nominal. The decrease of the revenue from lands was caused by the change in the land laws and decreases in other revenues were caused by the fact that so many new municipalities had been formed. The personal property and wild land taxes had been decreased on account of new municipalities, although the decrease in the latter was not apparent. The wild land tax amounted to $63,000, or $10,000 over 1892, although a large amount had been taken from the government by the new municipalities. Therefore a large amount that formeriy went to the government now goes into the hands of others. When the new municipalities get in working order, however, the amount the government has to pay for public works will be decreased. The personal property tax was estimated at $25,000 more than was collected in 1892, which shows an increase in the amount of property held in the province. This tax is collected entirely by the government. After giving up $60,000 to the municipalities and in face of the fact that times were hard, the revenue continues to show a healthy increase. The expenditure for 1894 was estimated at $1,233,697. The estimates had been made out with a view to the utmost economy compatible with the wants of the province. There was an increase in the amounts set out for the opening of offices, building and maintenance of the home for the destitute, and the pening of the bureau of labor statistics. Then there were the expenses for the board of health, a vote which would commend itself to every honorable gentleman in the house, as it would no doubt be the means of saving many lives should an epidemic break out. The government would also be enabled to treat an epidemic more intelligently. In the estimates the agricultural and mining districts had been most liberally provided for, with a hope that it would tend to the development of those districts. They could not construct a road to every farm or miner's cabin in the province, but they would do work that would assist all those that were willing to help in the development of the province. There was one item of expenditure that he would call attention to. It was the interest and sinking fund. In 1892 the government paid $118,978 for interest and $60,488 to the sinking fund. During the coming year the interest would amount to $107,153 and the sinking fund to $44,997. This saving arises out of the new system of finance, which enables the province to borrow more advantageously. A large account would also be saved by the conversion of the debt from 6 and 4 1-2 per cents to three per cents. At the end of 1894 this system of finance will leave $325,000 to the good. In addition to this the sinking fund will come into the hands of the government. This now amounts to $100,000, but will be largely increased before June. On the whole the people of the province could congratulate themselves on the condition of affairs. In spite of the business depression there was evidence of steady prosperity. This steady upward tendency shows that the province is on the right road, a road that will lead to continued prosperity.

Mr. Semlin agreed with the minister of finance in his remarks regarding the wvy time had flown, and also in his regret at the loss the country had sustained in the death of the late premier. The government had always taken a good deal of credit to themselves on account of the prsoperity of this country. This year they admitted that there had been a depression. If the government took the credit for the progress should they not also take the credit for the depression? He was surprised that the minister of finance, when he compared the revenue of 1878 and 1892, did not go further and compare the proportion spent on public works in 1878 and the proportion spent for the same purpose in 1892. He would have found in 1878 a much larger proportion was spent on public works than was spent for that purpose in 1892. The estimates showed that the government was going to spend $250,000 more than the actual revenue, but in face of this the minister of finance had said that at the end of the year there would be a surplus of $500,000. How were people to know that this amount was to come out of a loan? Who had ever heard of a loan being carried forward and called a surplus? They say the country is prosperous because they borrow money, and after spending $250,00 more than the revnue they show a surplus of $500,000. They would have some difficulty in trying to convince business men that this was a sign of success. The residents of many districts had formed municipalities because the government was not carrying on the business of the country in a satisfactory manner. They volunteered to tax themselves higher so that they could handle the funds themselves and spend them in the best interests of the district. The members on the opposition side of the house seemed to dread that demoralization of the opposition the leader of the government spoke of when he was in New York. He hoped that the attorney general, when he goes to Ottawa to squeeze that $2,000,000 out of the Dominion government on account of the strained relations between the two governments, would wear the same clothes that he wore to Ottawa. The mining, lumber and stock-raising industries had not been successful, although the country enjoyed advantages that other countries did not. If the government was able to make the country prosperous there was a good opportunity for them to do so now. The minister of finance had mentioned an increase in the revenue. He feared that the increase in the registration fees did not arise from the sale of land, but rather from the registration of mortgages. Many had been forced to go to the money lenders for assistance. This was not an endorsement of the prosperity of the country. In face of the depression, the minister of finance had mentioned that the government was proposing to vote a large sum for public buildings. Even if the affairs of the country were not in a depressed condition, the buildings were not needed. A worse time could not be chosen for asking the country to spend the amount proposed. The present buildings were good for another 20 years, and then a much smaller amount than that asked for would suffice. There were many things required by the country which would be more beneficial than the erection of new buildings. In Yale district alone there were necessary improvements that the residents had been asking for for 25 years. A proposition like the one mentioned should be placed on record just before a general election and then let the people of the province pass judgment on it. He was sure that public opinion was against any such expenditure.

Hon. Mr. Vernon congratulated the Minister of Finance. He would have preferred to reserve his remarks until after the leader of the Opposition or some other member than Mr. Semlin had spoken. On this occasion it was difficult to defend what had not been attacked, except perhaps the question of new public buildings. The member for Yale said the Government used to take credit for prosperity but now as there was depression they took no credit for that. That argument was too trivial to be considered. The remarks of Mr. Semlin were unworthy any member for Yale. The proportion expended on public works was much greater than the proportion spent in 1878. The estimated surplus showed that the Government had been careful of the money that they had borrowed a number of years ago. Municipalities were formed because the people wanted to tax themselves higher, and that was the fact in every case. They had to double their taxes to do their work within the municipality. If they think they gain by it they are of course free to do it. The Government had been fairly successful in constructing roads to mining camps and other places where thy were needed. It was not fair to say that coal mining was depressed, as it was a fact that more coal was mined than formerly but it was difficult to find a market. It was true that the lumber trade had been depressed on account of the war in Chile. A great deal of care and been taken in considering the question of erecting new buildings to get the very best value. The present buildings were too small and new ones were necessary. It is intended, however, to take four years in the construction of the new buildings. No other province had such inadequate buildings as British Columbia. Probably in a few days the plans to be adopted will be selected and then it will be six months before tenders are invited. It was doubtful if $100,000 would be spent during the first twelve months. If the city of New Westminster could erect a $500,000 traffic bridge surely the Government could afford to spend $600,000 on new buildings. He thought it would be found that Yale district got its share of the expenditure.

Mr. Cotton had some hesitation in getting up as a chill had come over the House after the remarks of the Hon. Mr. Vernon. The afternoon had been one of surprises. In the first place the Minister of Finance had failed to repeat the little poem that he was so fond of. He had also stated that there would be a surplus when in fact his figures showed that there would be a deficit. The Minister of Finance in 1888 stated that in 1891 the revenue and expenditure would balance

Mr. Cotton was referring to the new parliament buildings when

Hon. Mr. Pooley rose to a point of order.

Mr. Grant thought a speaker should be allowed to refer to anything forshadowed in the speech from the trone.

Hon. Mr. Beaven thought the President of the Council was rather previous on his point of order, as Mr. Cotton might intend to move an amendment.

Hon. Mr. Speaker thought the contention of the President of the Counill was correct, although it had not been the practice. He, however, allowed Mr. Cotton to proceed.

Mr. Cotton—The question of the new buildings was more important than anything referred to in the estimates, and the omission of any referrence to it in the speech from the throne was surprising. The total charge on the community for the buildings will be $30,000 a year. He thought that the province could do without the new buildings for some time. Last year $75,000 had been voted for new buildings for the registry and land offices. Another $20,000 would have been sufficient to afford accommodation for the other offices. Although the population of the province has increased the work of the general government has not, as the municipalities do much of the work formerly done by the government. Besides this it will be better known in a few years what is needed by the province. The building of roads and bridges are paying investments but new buildings are not. If the $600,000 was spent in developing the province the revenue would increase wonderfully in a few years.

Hon. Mr. Speaker called Mr. Cotton to order, as he was traveling beyond the limits.

Mr. Cotton said if he could not discuss the policy of the Government there was nothing to discuss. The estimates certainly contained nothing worth discussing.

Hon. Mr. Beaven said it seemed to be the policy of the Government to stifle discussion.

Mr. Cotton, continuing, said he would try to keep within the limits. He thought it would be in place for him to move the adjournment of the House to give the Government a chance to get out of the embarrassment they seem to have been thrown into by his remarks. The province would go forward by leaps and bounds if $600,000 was spent in the new districts. A few miles from New Westminster city there were farms the owners of which had to carry out the products of their farm on their backs and carry their provisions in in the same way. It would do the province a great deal of good to spend $600,000 on roads.

Hon. Mr. Pooley rose to a point of order again.

Hon. Mr. Speaker—The hon. member from Vancouver is out of order.

Mr. Cotton—I will try again. Can I compare the figures mentioned by the Minister of Finance?

Mr. Semlin—If you don't mention $600,000.

Mr. Cotton thought the province would be benefitted by a larger appropriation for roads and bridges than the amount proposed. The Government will have to take the responsibility for redistribution and therefore they should originate the scheme. However, it was in place for the members of the House to point out what should be done. No one could say that the bill of 1890 was satisfactory. The late lamented Premier did not think it was fair, but promised another bill after the Dominion census. There will be no such excuse for the bill to be brought down. The constituencies of Cowichan, Esquimalt, and of Victoria districts must be changed. Those three constituencies return two members each, but he himself polled 600 more votes in Vancouver than the whole six members from those three districts. He had not forgotten that the House was indebted to those districts for the President of the council, the attorney-general and also the Speaker But then if those districts were abolished, Vancouver would be a good constituency for the Premier of the province, although it was hard to get some times. Four representatives could be taken from those three districts and two more given to Westminster district, one to Yale and one to Vancouver city. He did not think with some that the pruning knife should be applied to Cariboo, as he had great hopes for that district. He would flatly contradict the report that there was a feeling on the Mainland that the Capital should be removed from Victoria. There was no wish in Vancouver that this should be done and if it ever came to a vote he would support the maintenance of the capital at Victoria. Victoria has the Capital and there was no reason to take it away. He would ask Victorians not to show a selfish disposition, and any reasonable sum asked for to keep up the dignity of the Government would be granted.

Mr. Sword had no doubt that the municipalities recently organized would get along all right now that they were handling their own funds. When the Government did the work they did not do it in the best interest of the district. The Minister of Finance should have more fully explained the proposed expenditures of the different districts What the member for Vancouver had said about redistribution was just what he thought should be done. The same was the case in respect to the reported feeling regarding the removal of the capital.

Mr. Grant was astonished at the leader of the Government sitting still after the members had criticized the Government. He was always glad to see the Finance Minister sitting where he was, his face being a genial one. He was also inclined to believe what that gentleman said—until he looked at the figures. The Minister of Finance always came to the House boasting of the increase in the revenue, but much of this was brought about by the sale of lands and taxes collected from the land sold. The Government should have some fixed principal for taxing railways. The C.P.R. had been taxed at first $80,000 but that had dwindled down to $17,000. He was not in favor of taxing them too high as the province needed railways. If the Government would put all their energies to work to develope the latent industries of the province, it would do a great deal of good. The Government had not yet moved in the direction of encouraging shipbuilding, nor the iron mining industry. If something is not done to help the latent industries of the province, the raw material will be sent somewhere else to be manufactured. The Government should put their shoulders to the wheel during hard times. He had noticed that they had done work in three districts, but why were other districts not similarily treated. He did not believe with the Minister of Finance that the limit of the province's revenue had been reached. The Government should shake their fists at the Dominion Government and compel them to do what should be done for the province British Columbia should be treated more liberal by the Dominion. It was the provincial government's place to impress this on the Dominion Government. The province contributes handsomely to the Dominion and gets nothing in return. The men at Ottawa say "we built the C.P.R. for you and that is enough." The railway was a national necessity, however, and benefitted the whole Dominion He did not know if it was a profitable investment for the Government to take up their own inscribed stock as they had done.

Hon. Mr. Turner said the plan was adopted by the Dominion of Canada and Australia.

Mr. Grant continuing said he thought it would be well for the Government to give the municipalities the power to collect the personal property tax. This had been done in Ontario. The province certainly needed better parliament buildings and the charge on the province would not be very large. The revenue would double during the next five years. He was astonished that neither the leader of the Government nor the leader of the Opposition expressed themselves on the estimates. He hoped there would be no illfeeling between the Island and Mainland, and he appreciated the remarks of the member for Vancouver on this question. He hoped local jealousies had been buried forever. The Government should bring forward some legislation to make the judges give a judgement in a reasonable time. The Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works should have given some explanation of the expenditure on the public works of the province. He hoped the Government would bring forward some measures to encourage the development of the latent industries of the province.

Mr. Martin said one member had stated that the Government was responsible for the loss of stock. The Government did not control the winter, they could not say whether it should be severe or mild. If they could he would support them for all time to come. Mr. Martin commenced discussing the smallpox, and Mr. Cotton rose to a point of order.

Mr. Martin said he was talking about the smallpox of 1862. He moved the adjournment of the debate, which motion was adopted.

The House adjourned at 5.50.

John Aikens

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Persons having claims against me are requested to present the same, and all persons indebted to me are requested to pay such indebtedness at my office, 16 Trounce Avenue.

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TORONTO, - ONTARIO.

A BY-LAW

To Regulate the Numbering of Hawkers and Pedlers.

Whereas by sub-section 61 of section 104 of the Municipal Act, 1892, the Council is empowered to make, alter and repeal by-laws inter alia to regulate the numbering of hawkers and pedlers,

Therefore the Municipal Council of the Corporation of the City of Victoria enacts as follows:

Sec. 1. Every hawker or pedler licensed under the Revenue By-Law, 1889, shall at the time of the issue of his license receive from the collector a plate bearing a number which shall be affixed on a prominent place on the outside of his wagon, cart or other vehicle or basket or other receptacle for carrying or conveying his goods, wares, or merchandise and said plate shall remain thereon during the period for which the license is granted or in case more than one basket or other receptacle is carried by the licensee then the plate shall be attached to one of such baskets or other receptacle, and such plate shall be returned to the collecor at the expiration of the term of the license and may be reissued by him.

Sec. 2. Any person convicted of a breach of this by-law shall forfeit and pay at the discretion of the convicting magistrate a penalty not exceeding the sum of fifty dollars, for each offence exclusive of costs and in default of payment of the said penalty and costs forthwith the said penalty and costs or costs only may be levied by distress and sale of the goods and chattels of the offender and in case of there being no distress found out of which such penalty can be levied the convicting magistrate may commit the offender to the common jail of the city of Victoria with or without hard labor for any period not exceeding one calendar month unless the said and penalty posts be sooner paid,

Sec. 3. This By-Law may be cited as "The Hawker and Pedler Numbering By-Law, 1893."

Passed the Municipal Council the 27th day of January, 1893.

Reconsidered, adopted and finally passed by the Council the 1st February, 1893.

ROBERT BEAVEN,
Mayor.
WELLINGTON J. DOWLER,
C. to C.

NOTICE.

The above is a true copy of the by-law passed by the Municipal Council of the City of Victoria on the 1st day of February, A.D. 1893, and all persons are hereby required to take notice that anyone desirous of applying to have such by-law or any part thereof quashed must make his application for that purpose to the Supreme Court within one month next after the publication of this by-law in the British Columbia Gazette, or he will be too late to be heard in that behalf.

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER,
M.C.

RAGS WANTED.

Three Cents a Pound paid for Rags of any kind except all wool, a the Times Office.

LUNG GYMNASTICS.

Few People Breathe Properly — Force Should be Used.

The Literary Digest publishes the following condensation of an article by Thea Soelmann in the Christian Folksbladei on "Lung Gymnastics": "Man does not live by bread alone. The food we eat would not afford nourishment if we did not breathe. Air is free to us all, but it were better if the over-civilized people of our age had to pay for it, then they would value it. Air is one of our principal nourishments; it is to the lungs what food is to the stomach. Its importance may be judged from the fact that a healthy human being requires 300 litres of air per hour. The lungs consist of eighteen hundred million lung cells, which, if they were spread out, would cover 200 square meters. This proves the usefulness of the lungs. We must breathe, and if we do not instinctively understand how to do it properly we should learn. Hence, lung gymnastics. But few breathe properly. Look at the children over their lessons or the accountant over his books. Can you hear them breathe? Nay, they do it so feebly that it does not affect their position or countenance. To breathe correctly is an art and must be learned, though nature ought to have given everybody the faculty.

In the first place it is wrong to draw the breath through the mouth. The nose is the natural avenue to the lungs. In the nose are provided cavities in which the air is warmed before it comes to the lungs. The nose also contains excretions which absorb the impurities of the air. We all commit a great fault by not breathing with force. To understand what a true forceful breath is, bare the breast and look into your glass. The ordinary breathing scarcely moves the chest; but hold the breath for an instant before it is blown out, and you will see the chest move. This is right. We must breathe so forcefully that the chest moves up and down or visibly expands and contracts. "Artificial" breathing consists in forcing the air in and out of the lungs so strongly that the chest visibly expands and contracts To learn to practice that it is well in the beginning to stand up straight against a wall, for instance, placing the heels together, resting the arms (which ought to be bent) upon the hips; then push the chest forward while the abdomen is contracted so much that the weight of the person falls upon the foremost part of the feet. After having come into this position, close the mouth and draw in the air slowly and blow it out as slowly. After a long or deep breath one ought to hold that breath for an instant before it is blown out again. This is lung gymnastics, and the rationale of it is that only thus are gases fully controlled. By holding the breath the air comes to act on the whole surface of the blood, nourishing it and removing the impure gases. The lungs must be perfectly emptied before being refilled, and that can only be done by forceful breathing. When we make those experiments the body must not be tied down by close-fitting garments, bands, or an overloaded stomach. The best time is in the morning and before meals. The exercise should always be taken in free, fresh and pure air, or at least before an open window. Five minutes' exercise every day will do wonders for a healthy person. We must not expect miracles for unhealthy persons from lung gymnastics. We ought to practice before we get sick. Sometimes the practice would prevent the sickness. At any rate it will prolong life.

What Must the Old World Do.

There is nothing in Panama scandals, or in German army bills, or in the commotion in the Home Rule teacup, that approaches in importance this ominous notice from the New World, that America can no longer be used as the dumping ground for the surplus human refuse of Europe. If the Senator's warning be fulfilled, it will seem to many millions as if the doors of hope had been closed upon mankind. For them, hitherto, the prospect of an escape to America, where wages were high and where the blood tax was never levied, seemed the nearest equivalent for their waning faith in a celestial paradise. Skepticism and materialism have dimmed their vision of the heavens. Their one hope of betterment, the only terrestrial paradise, lay across the Atlantic. And now the gates of the transatlantic Eden are being barred before them. Senator Chandler, like the angel with the flaming sword, denies them access to the Promised Land. What are they to do? Cut each other's throats in the mad struggle for sustenance? There is another way out, and that way France, as the population returns show, is resolutely practising. Last year the deaths outnumbered the births in France by nine thousand. But for an excess of births over deaths among the Italians and Belgians of 4,000 each, and 2,000 among other nationalities, the decrease of French population would have been 19,000 in the twelve months. The French cradle is not being refilled. Ten years ago there were 937,000 babies born in France in one year. Last year there were only 866,000 births as against 876,000 deaths. There were more marriages than any year since 1884, but not more children.—Review of Reviews.

The Kind of Woman to Know.

The woman with a loving heart is sure to look upon the bright side of life, and by her example induce others to do so. She sees a good reason for all the unwelcome events which others call bad luck. She believes in silver linings, and likes to point them out to others. A week of rain or fog, an avalanche of unexpected guests, a dishonest servant, an unbecoming bonnet, or any other of the thousand minor inflictions of everyday life, have no power to disturb the deep calm of her soul. The love light is still in her eyes, whether the days be dark or bright. It is she who conquers the grim old uncle and the dyspeptic aunt. The crossest baby reaches out its arms to her, and is comforted. Old people and strangers alway ask the way of her in the crowded street. She has a good word to say for the man or woman who is under the world's ban of reproach. Gossip pains her, and she never voluntarily listens to it. Her gentle heart helps her to see the reason for every poor sinner's misstep, and condones every fault. She might not serve with acceptance on the judge's bench, but she is a very agreeable person to know. —Harper's Bazar.

Hood's Sarsaparilla positively cures even when all others fail. It has a record of successes unequalled by any other medicine.

Indestructible lath and wire chicken fencing, 18 cents per yard at McLennan and McFeely's.

French Waterways.

An official document shows that the length of navigable waters in France is some 80,000 miles, of which 650 are returned as tidal, 2,100 miles navigable without works, 2,250 miles canalized rivers, and 3,000 miles of canals, and of this vast network of interior navigation the government has all but seven per cent in charge, the system having been brought to its present condition at a cost of $300,000,000 for construction and purchase and $25,000,000 for concessions, with an annual cost of $325 per mile, average, for maintenance. The number of vessels employed on the waterways is about 16,000, and of these 26 per cent have a capacity of 300 tons or more, while more than half have a capacity exceeding 100 tons. The number of foreign boats also using the French canals yearly is said to exceed 2,000. The motive power is now almost entirely furnished by draught animals, though a few steam tugs are used on the Seine, the Oise and other rivers, and steam cargo boats are occasionally met. Cable towing and tow locomotives are to a limited extent resorted to.

SLAVERY FOR CRIME.

A Novel View of Some Modern Methods of Punishment.

Among all barbarians there are two methods of punishing crime. One is through the revenge of the person injured, and this is without doubt the most primitive. The other assumes that through his crime the criminal forfeits his right to liberty and becomes the slave of the community. At first the two methods seem to be distinct, but they are really closely connected, as may be seen by studying their habits of the barbarian communities of Africa. In punishment through the vengeance of the person wronged it inevitably happened that on frequent occasions he would be too weak to do what, among all savages, was esteemed his duty. In such a case he appealed to others of his blood, and by their aid in wreaking his vengeance became the possessor of the wrongdoer's person. Among our own ancestors, as among the negroes, the clan feud arising thus led to slavery. In Africa slavery rests on the clan feud and also on what may be called the "convict lease system," under which a member of a clan is enslaved by his clansmen as a punishment.

The savage kills the wrongdoer. The barbarian enslaves him. In the civilized condition of humanity the State attempts to prevent crime under a system designed to educate and improve the criminal. But in every civilized community consisting of any considerable number of people savagery, barbarism and civilization exist together, all these methods of punishment can coexist.

In America we have the savagery of revenge through the lynching, the barbarism of enslaving the criminal and the humanity of attempting to elevate him all existing as distinct methods, or as inconsistent parts of the same method of dealing with crime.

People who think at all can hardly think differently about the uselessness of the vengeance executed through our frequent lynchings. They are the result of the uneradicated savagery which generally coexists with the highest civilization yet attained. But while all thinking people will agree on this point many who can think have not yet devoted sufficient thought to the evils of slavery for crime to be able to understand that it is not the best possible method of punishment.

Under any system of punishment by the State it must assume control of the criminal, but this control does not necessarily imply that he shall be a slave, as the essence of slavery is the enforcement of the labor of one person for the profit of another or the community. When the State, as the Sovereign, exercises the sovereign perogative of punishment to prevent crime and to educate the criminal the convict community becomes an organized society in which the convicts are the subject of a paternal authority which makes them subjects instead of citizens only that it may teach them self-control and self-government.

If, however, the State sells the labor of such convicts, we have a reversion to the barbaric method of slavery as a punishment for crime. In Africa, when a member of a tribe has committed a felony, the "headman" of the village keeps him imprisoned only until the next slave gang comes along. He then delegates to the slave dealer the power and prerogative of punishing the convict, selling the convict's person as well as his labor.

Only in this does the system differ from our own convict lease system. For we, too, surrender to those who for their own profit are willing to become public executioners, the State's supreme prerogative of controlling the person and the labor of criminals. The difference between our system and that of the African village is merely the difference between a title by lease and a title in fee. In each case the community, finding the care of the criminal a burden, surrenders him to those who are willing to assume it for profit. The African slave dealer and the American convict contractor acquire each his title to the labor of the criminal by assuming at the same time the delegated sovereignty of the community and the functions of the executioner of the community's decree of punishment.

Under the American system the convict contractor buys the labor but not the person of the slave. He can kill the slave by cruelty or neglect and yet lose no labor as long as the State can supply a fresh convict instead of the one killed. This is the disadvantage of our system as compared with that of the African village; for there, when the slave dealer kills a convict, it is his own loss, and self-interest tends to make him more merciful than he would be with a system under which the convict's death would cost him nothing.

It is hardly necessary to say that such methods of punishment do not prevent crime by correcting the criminal. A criminal is not the less a criminal for becoming a slave, but is likely to be brutalized by his slavery. And the State itself commits a crime against its people as well as against the convict when, for the sake of gain, it abdicates its sovereign power of correcting him and vests it in unofficial persons not in any sense representatives of the people, who, under pretext of executing justice on the criminal, use him for their own gain, regardless of the justice through which the civilized State is bound to make, his punishment a correction.—St. Louis Republic.

LOOKING BACKWARD.

Looking backward only one week and remembering the immense stock of clothing then on hand we cannot help wondering whether there will be enough to supply our customers during this the last week of the clothing sale. Russell, McDonald & Co.

STYLE IN ENDING LETTERS.

Some Curiosities Found Among the Correspondence of Notable Men.

Anyone in the habit of perusing old letters is struck with the tone of great humility and deference which pervades the correspondence of our ancestors. A few specimens of the style of beginning and ending letters may prove interesting as in striking contrast to the laconic "yours obediently," "faithfully" or "truly" of the present day. It would certainly be difficult to match the following subscription of a letter from the Duke of Shrewsbury to Sir Thomas Hammer, dated September, 1713: I desire you will believe that wherever I am I shall always earnestly endeavor to deserve, and very much value, your friendship, being with a sincere esteem, sir, your most faithful and obedient servant Shrewsbury."

Frequently the Yankee Blade meets with bellicose subscriptions, as in the case of the earls of Huntly and Errol, who, in 1584, threatened "awful consequences" to the magistrates of Aberdeen unless they released certain gentlemen imprisoned in their city, and subscribed, "Yours as ye will, either present peac or weir."

The notorious Simon, Lord Lovat, who lost his head on Tower Hill for treason, was the most courtly of correspondents. Upon April 8, 1716, he concludes a letter to the Jacobite countess of Seaforth thus: "I am, with true friendship and a great respect, madam, your ladyship's most obedient and most humble servant—Lovat.

General Cadogan, the officer in command against the rebels in 1716, writes to the same countess, threatening her tenants with military execution unless they deliver up their arms, and concludes: "I have the honor to be with the greatest respect and consideration, madam, your ladyship's most obedient and most obliged humble servant—William Cadogan."

Yet, notwithstanding his servility, he does not hesitate when writing to the secretary of state upon the same day, to characterize the countess as a "veritable she devil, who would get the better of Satan himself."

Incidents in Bjornson's Career.

Bjornstjerne Bjornson, the Norwegian novelist, whose works have lately become somewhat more familiar to general readers than they were some years ago, was born on Dec. 8, 1832, in the parish of Kvikne, Norway, where his father was priest. He entered the university at Christiania in 1849. On leaving Christiania he spent some time in traveling through Sweden and Denmark. During this period he composed "Peasant Songs" and "Tales of Peasant Life." In 1857 he became director of the Bergen theatre. From 1865 to 1867 he was manager of the theatre at Christiania. During the next few years, until 1880, we hear little of the man who in a few years was to be known not only in his own land but in other countries, as a powerful writer, a man who as a novelist was to do for literature what Ibsen had done for the drama. In 1880 Bjornson left Norway for America and in the United States he studied life and politics. On returning to Norway he raised what is called by the London Graphic the "flag question"—that is, that Norway should have a clean flag, a flag without any symbol of the union upon it. Being unsuccessful in this he left for Paris, where he intended to write a novel. This led to the rumor that he would reside abroad, owing to the disfavor shown to him by the conservative party for his republican views. On hearing this he returned to his native land and said: "I will live in Norway. I will thrash and be thrashed in Norway. I will sing and die in Norway. Be sure of that." The novelist is of fine physique, a powerfully built man, his face displaying an iron will and indomitable courage. He is the composer of many widely read poetical works. But it is in his prose works, such as "The Heritage of the Kurts," that this author has gained such a hold on his countrymen and has engaged the attention of literary critics in England. He is at the present moment engaging the attention of the masses in Norway with the prominent position he has taken up in the struggle now going on between the Norwegian parliament and the crown. He is virtually the leader of the masses in this "consular question," a question which is the bone of contention between the legislature and the king.

Renan's Delayed Remark.

Renan had a great contempt for mere words, however eloquent. One evening he met at a sort of literary dinner, M. Caro, the philosopher, beloved of fine ladies, who set himself to prove the existence of God. His eloquent assertions did not seem to interest the sage. In the middle of one of his most sonorous periods, M. Renan attempted to make himself heard.

But all the ladies were intensely interested; they would not have their pleasure spoiled.

"In a moment, M. Renan; we will listen to you in your turn."

He bowed submissively.

Towards the end of dinner M. Caro, out of breath, stopped with a rhetorical emphasis. At once every one turned towards the illustrious scholor, hoping that he would enter the lists, and the hostess, with an encouraging smile, said:

"Now, M. Renan"—

"I am afraid, dear lady, that I am now a little behindhand."

"No, no!"

"I wanted to ask for a little more potato."—Fortnightly Review.

Consumption from Bedbugs.

Dewevre (Revue de Medecine, Sept. 18, 1892) reports a youth of 18 whose two brothers had died of pulmonary phthisis. Eighteen months after the death of the latter brother, with whom he had lived, the patient fell ill with pulmonary tuberculosis, which manifestly was of recent date, as repeated examinations before showed him to have healthy lungs. Dewevre discovered a number of bedbug bites on the patient's body, and, as the house was infested by the insects, he suspected them as possible carriers of the infection. Sixty per cent of the bugs, crushed to a pulp and filtered were found to contain tubercular bacilli. Three guinea-pigs into whom the pulp was injected died of general tuberculosis.

When a Man Is at His Best.

The best half of life is in front of the man of 40 if he be anything of a man. The work he will do will be done with the hand of a master and not of a raw apprentice. The trained intellect does not "see men as trees walking," but sees everything clear and in just measure. The trained temper does not rush at work like a blind bull at a haystack, but advances with the calm and ordered pace of conscious power and deliberate determination.—Vick's Magazine.

DRINK
The Famous Tamilkande TEA

Over One Hundred Millio Pounds of these blends consumed annually in Great Britain.
SOLD BY HENRY SAUNDERS.
1&s-1f SIMON LEISER, WHOLESALE AGENT.

DULUTH
THE DIVISIONAL TERMINUS OF THE CANADA WESTERN RAILWAY, AT DUNCAN'S BAY, VANCOUVER ISLAND.

Duluth has been officially announced to be the Terminus as above.
The first call of $100,000 on the Railway Stock has been fully paid up
The Lots owned by the Railway Company in Duluth are not for sale.

PRICES OF LOTS range from $75 to $750.

TERMS---One-third Cash, one-third in six months, one-third in twelve months Interest on deferred payments.
For particulars apply to
F. G. RICHARDS, Jr., No. 51 Yates St.

"The pitcher that oftenest goes to the well
Is sure to get broken at last;"
But a Fibre Ware pail will do equally well,
And the chances of breaking are past.

The E. B. EDDY COMPANY'S
INDURATED FIBRE WARE,
Like their MATCHES, WOODENWARE, PAPERS AND WASHBOARDS,
Positively Cannot Be Beaten.
Victoria Agent, JAMES MITCHELL, 100 Government St.
MAMMOTH WORKS, HULL, CANADA.

The Weekly Times

The Weekly edition of the TIMES is a 16-page paper; containing all the news of the week, general, provincial and city. It is the only independent political paper in British Columbia, and has a very large circulation withiu the province.

Subscription, $2 per annum in advance; postage in addition to foreign countries.

Address,
THE TIMES P. & P. CO.,
Victoria, B. C.

BY-LAW

No. 187.

The Municipal Council of the Corporation of the City of Victoria enacts as follows:—

Sec. 1. The Commissioners of Sewers By-Law, 1892, is hereby repealed.

Passed the Municipal Council on the 16th day of February, 1893.

Reconsidered, adopted and finally passed by the Council on the 15th day of February, A. D. 1893.

[L.S.] ROBERT BEAVEN, Mayor.
WELLINGTON J. DOWLER, C.M.C.

No. 188.

A BY-LAW

Authorising the Corporation of the City of Victoria to Borrow the sum of $225,000 00 in anticipation of the receipt of its Revenue for the year 1893.

Whereas under and by virtue of sub-section 134 of section 104 of the Municipal Act, 1892, every municipality may under the conditions contained in said sub-section borrow from any person such sum of money not exceeding an amount equal to the total amount of taxes upon land or real property as shown by the revised assessment roll of the municipality for the preceding year, and bearing such rate of interest as may be requisite, to meet the current legal expenditure of the corporation which becomes payable out of the annual revenue before the revenue for the year become payable by the tax payers;

And whereas the total amount of the tax upon land for the year 1892 is $335,907.55 and upon improvements $11,551.87;

And whereas to meet the current legal expenditure of the Corporation of the City of Victoria for the year 1893 payable out of the annual revenue before such revenue for such year becomes payable by the tax payers, it is requisite for the said Corporation to borrow the sum of $225,000.

Therefore be it enacted by the Municipal Council of the Corporation of the City of Victoria as follows:—

Sec. 1. It shall be lawful for the Corporation of the City of Victoria by the Mayor and Finance Committee thereof, to borrow upon the credit of the said Corporation from any person or persons, firm or firms, corporation or corporations who may be willing to advance the same, the sum of $225,000.00, in such amounts and at such times as the same may in the opinion of the Mayor and the Finance Committee of the Council be required, bearing interest at a rate not exceeding six per centum per annum.

Sec. 2. The money so borrowed shall be expended in defraying the current legal expenses of the said Corporation for the year 1893, and shall, together with the interest thereon, be payable and repaid to the lender or lenders thereof on or before the 31st day of December, 1893, out of the municipal revenue for the said year.

Sec. 3. An acknowledgement of such liability shall be in the form of a promissory note signed by the Mayor and the Finance Committee and Clerk of the said Corporation and shall be sealed with the corporate seal of the said Corporation.

Sec. 4. In the construction of this by-law the expressions "Land" and "Improvements" and "Real property" shall have respectively the meaning given to them in section 2 of the Municipal Act, 1892.

Sec. 5. This by-law may be cited as the "Annual Loan By-Law, 1893."

Passed the Municipal Council the 17th day of February, A. D. 1893.

Reconsidered, adopted and finally passed the Council the 20th day of February, A. D. 1893.

[L.S.] ROBERT BEAVEN, Mayor.
WELLINGTON J. DOWLER, C.M.C.

Do You Write for the Papers?

If you do, you should have THE LADDER OF JOURNALISM, a Text-Book for Correspondents, Reporters, Editors and General Writers.

PRICE, 50 CENTS.

SENT ON RECEIPT OF PRICE, BY
ALLAN FORMAN,
117 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK, N. Y.

State where you saw this and you will receive a handsome lithograph for framing.

Rags Wanted.

Three cents a pound will be paid for clean cotton rags at this office. fe28tf

NOTICE.

It is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned has this day been dissolved by mutual consent.

The business of the late firm will be carried on by Messrs. H. F. Heisterman and G. W. Haynes, under the firm name of Heisterman & Co.

Dated at Victoria this 28th day of February, 1893.

H. F. HEISTERMAN.
GEO. W. HAYNES.
FOSTER MACGURN.
feb28-1m

TENDERS WANTED.

To Contractors and Builders.

Tenders for the erection and completion of a two story residence, to be built on a plot of ground on Cadboro Bay Road, between Charles St. and Pemberton St., will be received until March 15th at noon. Plans and specifications to be seen at the office of the Shawnigan Lumber Co., Discovery St. mar1-td

HOTELS.

New Telegraph Hotel.

Accommodation for 100 guests. This hotel is a three-story brick, with basement; has electric light and gas, and all the modern conveniences, and commands a fine view of the harbor. Terms, from $1 to $2 per day.

d&w JOHNATHAN MERRIFIELD.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

Advertisements under this head will be inserted at the rate of one cent a word each insertion. Payment always in advance. No advertisement received for less than twenty-five cents.

WANTED—A partner with $2000 for the liquor business. Address "Business," TIMES office. m13 tf

MISCELLANEOUS WANTS.

Advertisements under this head will be inserted at the rate of one cent a word each insertion. Payment always in advance. No advertisement received for less than twenty-five cents.

WANTED—Good laundress for shirts to be taken home. Apply Douglas House, 5 Gordon Street. mar11 3t

LADY wishes a child to take care of. Charges moderate. Address Mrs. N., Times office. mar11-2t

A FIRST-CLASS photographic operator, must understand all the business; a reliable man shall have one half the takings. Apply at 59½ Government street. m11-3t

WANTED—Insurance upon merchants, stocks, household goods, dwellings and stores by the Alliance Assurance Co. (capital $24,000,000). Dalby & Claxton, agents. fe23-tf

WANTED—ONE THOUSAND lives to insure in the Great Western Life Assurance Co. Dalby & Claxton, agents. fe23-tf

LOST OR FOUND.

Advertisements under this head will be inserted at the rate of one cent a word each insertion. Payment always in advance. No advertisement received for less than twenty-five cents.

LOST—A pair of gold rimmed glasses. Finder will be rewarded on leaving them at the TIMES Office. no23-tf

MONEY TO LOAN.

TO LOAN—Money in large or small sums upon first mortgage by the "Yorkshire Guarantee and Securities Corporation. Dalby & Claxton, agents. fe23-tf

FOR SALE.

Advertisements under this head will be inserted at the rate of a cent a word each insertion. Payment always in advance. No advertisement received for less than twenty-five cents.

FOR SALE—A good spring wagon with horse and harness complete for $140. Apply to Geo. Phillips, 146 Government St. f28-tf

FOR SALE—160 acres of the West Saanich Road, 11 miles from Victoria, ½ mile from Saanich Arm. 50 acres good bottom land, easily cleared. A splendid sheep farm. Good hunting and fishing. A small lake on property. Price $1,600. For particulars apply P. O. Box 104, Union, B.C. fe24-tf

FOR SALE—Ten acres of very fine land, suitable for chicken or small fruit ranch, all cleared, well drained and under cultivation, six miles from city, on Saanich road. Apply to Dalby & Claxton. fe23-tf

FOR SALE—Ten roomed house, new, two minutes from Oak Bay avenue tram line, will be sold for $1000 less than would have been taken a year ago. Apply to Dalby & Claxton. fe23-tf

FOR SALE—One half interest in a good milk business, with 28 cows and 7 horses, also 20 fine young heifers, and all kinds of farming implements, with a good run of customers; also 75 pigs, old and young, also one farm of 172 acres. For further particulars apply to James N. Algar, Nanaimo, B. C., Cranberry District. n11-tf-d-w

TO LET.

Advertisements under this head will be inserted at the rate of one cent a word each insertion. Payment always in advance. No advertisement received for less than twenty-five cents.

STROMNESS FARM TO RENT, 3 miles from town on Burnside Road, also 3 cows and one colt for sale. Apply on the premises. m11-2w

ROOMS AND BOARD for two gentlemen, private family. House near sea on car line. Post office box 137. mar11-3t

TO LET—A seven roomed dwelling, centrally located. Bath, hot and cold water, and all modern conveniences. Apply Morrow, Holland & Co., 41 Broad Street. mar7-tf

TO LET—The best part of a well furnished house with entire use of the kitchen, 63 Superior street, James Bay. feb23-tf

TO LET.—Twenty acres of fine "market garden" land, three miles from city. Apply to Dalby & Claxton. fe23-tf

$10 A MONTH—Nice detached cottages, Spring Ridge, six rooms each; this rent is very moderate. Also seven roomed house and shop. Apply C. Farrington, Spring Ridge, or Mr. Kearns on the premises. se20tf

VETERINARY.

S. F. TOLMIE,
VETERINARY SURGEON,
Graduate Ont. Vet. Col., Member Ont. Vet. Med. Soc. (Late with Dr. John Wende, V. S., Buffalo, N. Y.) Office at Bray's Livery 109 Johnson Street. Telephone 182; residence telephone 417. VICTORIA, B. C.

PHYSICIANS.

DR. D. B. HOLDEN
Has opened an office at the corner of Langley and Broughton streets. f23

H. D. LEITCH, M. D., Physician and Surgeon. Office—Driard Block, Victoria, B.C.; Telephone 420. Residence—129 Quadra Street, near North Park street; Telephone 181. Specialty—Diseases of Women and Diseases of Rectum. fe15-tf

DR. E. C. FOOT,
B. A. and M. B., University of Dublin. Licentiate Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland. Residence, 129 Michigan Street, James Bay. Office, Jewell Block, corner Yates and Douglas Street. de3

DRS. HALL & MACKECHNIE.
Ernest Hall, M.D., L.R.C.P., Edinburgh, Moorefields Eye Hospital; late assistant in Central Throat and Ear Hospital, London.
S. N. MacKechnie, M.B., Toronto University. Specialties—Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat. Glasses adjusted to imperfect Vision. Artificial eyes supplied.
Office, Jewel Block, cor. Yates and Douglas Sts., Victoria.

MRS. McGREGOR,
MIDWIFE.
137 Cormorant Street.

PROF. TOTTENHAM,
Rheumatism and Neuralgia Specialist,
(Late of the Dominion Hotel) will in future receive patients at the residence of Mr. Hillyer, 56 Pandora Street. fe2-eod tf

Provincial Royal Jubilee Hospital.

Notice is hereby given that the "Dupont" Hospital Ambulance is now ready for service in cases of accidents, and can be obtained at the Victoria Transfer Stables.

The use of the ambulance for all cases other than accidents can only be obtained on the order of one of the Consulting or Visiting Physicians of the Hospital.

The names of the said Physicians can be had on application at the Victoria Transfer Stables.

H. M. YATES,
tf Secretary

GRAND MASQUERADE BALL

Will be held in Harmony Hall on

Thursday Evening, 16th March.

Commencing at 8:30. Valuable Prizes will be given. Music by the Bantly Family. mar13-3t

MUSICAL.

BANJO AND GUITAR INSTRUCTIONS—By Chicago's popular banjo player and guitarist, PROF. T. W. REAMER. Rare chance for beginners and advanced pupils. Studio, 94 Pandora St., Victoria, B. C. mar10-1m

GEO. W. FUGGLE,
PIANOFORTE MAKER AND TUNER.
Three years with Goodwin & Co. Orders left at factory, 76 Princess avenue; also at Jamieson's book store, next postoffice. Violins Mandolins and Guitars repaired. P. O. Box 22.

ARCHITECTS

THOMAS HOOPER
ARCHITECT.
Office over SPENCER'S ARCADE, Government street. jy5-tf

JNO. TEAGUE,
ARCHITECT,
Has removed to new offices corner of Broad street and Trounce avenue. fe20tf

SOCIETIES.

B. C. ST. GEORGE'S SOCIETY.

Meetings are held at 7.30 p.m., on the first Friday in every month, at the Pioneer Hall, Broad Street. The aims of the Society are the bringing together of Englishmen for their mutual benefit and the maintenance of the British Connection. JNO. J. AUSTIN,
ja13 Secretary.

SONS OF ERIN

Meet in Pioneer Hall, Broad St., on second Wednesday in each month, at 8 p.m. All Irishmen are invited to join.
RICHARD ACKLAND, Hon. Sec'y.

SONS OF ENGLAND BENEVOLENT SOC'Y

Pride of the Island No. 131 meets second and fourth Tuesdays at 7:45 p.m., in St. George's Hall, Government and Bastion Sts. Visiting brethren cordially invited. ARTHUR LEE,
P.O. Box 782. au19yr Secretary.

B. C. PIONEER SOCIETY.

The Hall of the above society in Musgrave Block, Broad street, is open daily from 10 a.m., to 4 p.m., for the convenience of Pioneers and their friends, who are cordially invited to visit the rooms.

ANCIENT ORDER FORESTERS

Court Vancouver No. 5755, A.O.F., meets 1st and 3rd Mondays in each month in Foresters' Hall, Government street. Visiting brothers are invited.
fe13 SIDNEY WILSON, Sec.

VICTORIA-COLUMBIA LODGE,

No. 1, A F. & A.M., B.C.R. Regular communications the first Thursday in each month, at Masonic Temple, corner of Douglas and Fisgard streets. Sojourning brethren cordially invited.
ja16 C. DUBOIS MASON, Secretary.

VANCOUVER & QUADRA LODGE

No. 2, A. F. & A. M., B.C.R. Regular communication the third Wednesday in each month, at Masonic Temple, corner Douglas and Fisgard streets. Sojourning brethren cordially invited. jy3 R. A. BROWN, Secretary.

COLUMBIA ROYAL ARCH

Chapter, No. 120, G.R.S. Regular convocations held on the first Tuesday of every month, at Chapter Hall, Masonic Temple, Douglas street. Sojourning companions cordially invited. E. LANGLEY,
1-19 Scribe E.

FAR WEST LODGE, No. 1, K.

Regular convention every Friday evening at Knights of Pythias Hall, Broad street. Sojourning Knights are cordially invited to attend. E. PFERDNER,
oct9 K. of R. & S.

ST. ANDREW'S & CALEDONIAN

Society meets in their own hall, Blanchard St., on the first Friday in every month. All Scotsmen are invited to join.
K. C. SMITH, Secretary.

MISCELLANEOUS.

QUEEN'S MARKET,
L. GOODACRE,
Government street, Victoria, B. C., wholesale and retail Butcher. Contractor by appointment to Her Majesty's Royal Navy.

A. & W. WILSON,
PLUMBERS AND GASFITTERS.
Bell Hangers and Tinsmiths. Dealers in best descriptions of Heating and Cooking Stoves, Ranges, etc. Shipping supplied at lowest rates. Broad street, Victoria, B. C. Telephone call 128

JOHN J. AUSTIN
NOTARY PUBLIC
Real Estate and General Agent. Loans negotiated. Town and Country Property for sale. Office Government street, Victoria. P.C Box 81.

SCAVENGERS.

PETER HANSEN
CITY SCAVENGER.
Yards and cesspools cleaned by contract or monthly. Prompt attention given to all orders and prices reasonable.
Orders left at Dixi Ross & Co.'s and Robert Porter's, Island Market, Johnson and Douglas streets.
Residence, Discovery street, between Government and Douglas. Telephone 184. jul8

JOHN DOHERTY
GENERAL SCAVENGER.
Yards and cesspools cleaned, contracts made for removing earth, etc. All orders left with Jas. Fell & Co., Fort street, grocers; Cochrane & Munn, corner Yates and Douglas streets, or George Doughty, corner Fort and Blanchard streets, will be promptly attended to. Coal and wood for sale. u22-ly

C. P. N. CO., LD.

Steamer.

RAINBOW,

CAPT. ROBERTS,
Will leave from C.P.N. Co.'s wharf
FOR
Clayoquot, Alberni,
AND
Barclay Sound Ports
WEDNESDAY, March 15th,
At 6 o'clock p.m.

For freight or passage apply at office of company, Wharf street.
The company reserve the right to change this time table at any time without notification.
m12-1d JOHN IRVING, Manager.

Dissolution of Partnership.

The partnership heretofore existing and and known as CALLBREATH, GRANT and COOK, doing business as General Merchants in Cassiar, B. C., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All debts owing to and due by the late firm will be settled by John Cowan Callbreath and George W. Cook.

JOHN C. CALLBREATH.
JOHN GRANT.
GEORGE W. COOK.
By his attorney in fact,
John C. Callbreath.
Witness for all—Jos. Fletcher.
Victoria, B. C., 11th March, 1893.

THE JAPANESE BAZAAR,

Largest Stock of New Goods and at very Low Prices.

Fresh Importations by Every Steamer.

T. S. FUTCHER,
Importer and Retailer.
41 FORT ST., VICTORIA B. C.

AMUSEMENTS.

St. Patrick's Day Celebration

UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE SONS OF ERIN.

CONCERT

At Victoria Theatre, on

17th March.

Doors open at 7:30; commence at 8.
Benefit of Orphans of St. Ann and Protestant Orphans' Home.
Under the patronage of Lieutenant-Governor Dewdney.
Admission, 50 cents. mar2-td
Tickets for sale at Jamieson's.

VICTORIA THEATRE,

NEXT TUESDAY
THE VERSATILE COMEDIAN,
Alba Heywood,
AS
: TOM DILLOWAY, :
WILL PRESENT BY PERMISSION OF
Sol. Smith Russell,
The Best and Funniest of all His Successes
New Edgewood Folks
SUPPORTED BY A
CAPABLE COMPANY OF PLAYERS.
Seats at Jamieson's.

THE DAILY TIMES

Published every afternoon except Sunday, by the
Victoria Times Printing and Publishing Company, Limited,
At No. 37 Yates street, near Government Victoria, B. C.

SUBSCRIPTION:
Delivered by carrier in any part of the city, per week..........25 cts.
By mail to any part of the world, per year $10.00

THE WEEKLY TIMES

is published every Friday morning, and mailed to any part of Canada, the United States, or Great Britain for $2.00 per annum, paid in advance.

DAILY ADVERTISING RATES:

CONDENSED ADVERTISEMENTS, such as To Let, Wanted, etc., etc., one cent per word per insertion.

NOTICES of Births, Marriages and Deaths, free. Deaths with funeral announcements, $1.50.

SPECIAL NOTICES, set in brevier (the type used for general reading) and placed in reading columns, 25 cents a line for first insertion, and 12½ cents each subsequent insertion. Set in nonpareil type (this size) and placed under the heading of "Special Notices," 12½ cents for first insertion, and 6 cents for each subsequent insertion.

Theatrical notices, legal advertisements, political announcements, and all advertisements of a special class, and not included in the above, 10 cents a line first insertion, and 5 cents for each subsequent insertion.

Advertisements unaccompanied by specific instructions inserted until ordered out.

Address THE TIMES P. & P. COMPANY, Ld.
WM. TEMPLEMAN Manager

Changes of Advertisements.

It is necessary that copy for changes of advertisements (to be sure of insertion) should be handed in on the day previous to that of their appearance.

The Daily Times.

THE PROVINCIAL FINANCES.

Hon. Mr. Turner yesterday performed once more his annually recurring duty of describing to the waiting legislators the condition of the province's finances. As the "budget" in Mr. Turner's case amounts to little more than an accountant's abstract from the books of the province, there is not very much praise in stating that the minister of finance acquitted himself quite well. His whole statement may be briefly summarized as showing that the province is in possession of a surplus by the borrowing of money. In 1891-92, said Mr. Turner, the revenue was $1,038,237, while the expenditure was $1,430,920; but instead of having a deficit to commence the current year with he had actually a "nest egg" of $580,00. This was, of course, a part of the money coming from the loan effected last year. For some reason or other the minister of finance did not offer a detailed exposition of this year's operations, but he expects a balance of $500,000 iln his favor at the end of the year. It must be patent to any observer that so long as the proceeds of that loan are not expended there must remain a surplus, but the minister did not, so far as we can see, indicate for how many financial years this process is to be kept up. Of course it is always pleasing to have money in the treasury, provided we can forget the fact that it is borrowed money. We hope profane disturbers like the Vancouver World will not contract the habit of coming in with the harrowing suggestion that the debt of the province is "excessively heavy," because that would tend to destroy the unpleasant illusion. the finance minister seemed to think the people would be much gratified to learn that the revenue is likely to keep on increasing, though not very largely. For a pleasing comparison he even went as far back as 1874. It would be remarkable, indeed, if there had been no increase of revenue since that year, considering all that has been done to develop the resources of the province. In those days there was not even the commencement of a railway, nor had the Dominion government spent any sum worth mentioning in the way of implementing the confederation contract. Considering the vast outlay we have seen since 1874 it is rather cause for surprise that the province is not further advanced. What in the name of wonder are we to expect, if not progress, when we have a territory now supporting 100,000 people, but with ample accommodation for 100 times that number? Why did the Finance Minister not go back to the old crown colony days for a comparison? We may be allowed the further remark that though the minister said a good deal about the expenditure he did not particularize in regard to its results. What are we getting for the outlay of good money? The Colonist jumps to the conclusion that because no fierce onslaught was made in yesterday's debate on the government's methods of spending money there is no room for any criticism in this direction. Well, it will look rather strange if the government's critics in the house are content to leave this sort of criticism to the government's friends outside. Only a few days ago the Vancouver World went at the matter in this fashion: "The manner in which government appropriations are frittered away in the country districts is simply disgraceful when work is being done by the day. Some regard it as quite legitimate to defraud the government. If the job only amounted to $100, or even less, bids should be asked therefor. Without specifying where it occurred, we are aware of cases involving thousands of dollars expended, whilst the return of value received did not amount to one-third the sum paid." The World is the government's good friend, and cannot be accused of invention or exaggeration in this matter.

THAT FRENCH TREATY.

From the discussion in the House of Commons last evening it appears that the recently negotiated treaty between Canada and France gives all the advantages to the latter country. Minister Foster's own statement was that the treaty binds Canada "to give favored nation treatment to France, not only in the articles mentioned in the treaty, but also in all other articles in which she gives favored treatment to other countries. This was not the intention of the Canadian Government, which had expressly agreed to give favored nation treatment only as far as the articles named in the treaty were concerned. The Canadian commissioners had committed an error in signing a treaty with such provisions. Moreover an important concession relative to Canadian shipping had been minimized by the new French shipping act. In other respects the interpretation of the treaty was doubtful, qualifying clauses depriving Canada of any special advantages she would obtain, for instance, the provision re preserved fish was so worded as to shut out canned salmon. The recent reduction in duties on goods entering St. Pierre Miquelon were not exclusive to Canada, but applied to the whole world, although the Government originally thought them exclusive." Not long since it was announced that Canada's concessions under the treaty would amount to little more than a reduction of the duty on French wines, while she would gain very substantial benefits in return. Mr. Foster's explanation puts the boot on the other foot, most emphatically. This is a great triumph, surely, for Sir Charles Tupper's diplomatic ability. What is our expensive High Commissioner good for if he cannot effect a commercial treaty without placing the concessions all on the wrong side? No wonder the Minister of Finance announced that the Government would not ask Parliament to ratify this very lame treaty "at present." Nor is it surprising that Mr. Laurier urged the fiasco as an evidence of the necessity of Canada securing the right to take full charge of the negotiation of her own commercial treaties.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works perpetrated a rather good joke when he complained that he could not find in Mr. Semlin "a foeman worthy of his steel." We are afraid the hon. gentleman will look in vain for such a foe in the present House. Indeed, to find him a worthy antagonist it might be necessary to resurrect Samson and the peculiar weapon with which he slew a thousand of the Philistines.

According to a Toronto dispatch, Mr. E. Buick, who was here to look into the crofter project and report thereon to several of the Scottish papers, has had an interview with leading Scottish citizens of the Ontario capital, during which he laid before them the results of his enquiries. He said he had come to the conclusion that the land set aside by the Government in British Columbia was undesirable for settlement, and that it would be taking too great a risk to accept the terms proposed by the promoters of the scheme. As this means that the scheme is not likely to find favor with the crofters, and as it certainly does not find favor with the people of British Columbia, there cannot be much doubt left about its failure.

SMALLPOX IN SCOTLAND.

To the Editor: Referring to a paragraph published by you last night—It is not so generally known as it should be that in Great Britain all persons over the age of fourteen years are exempt under the vaccination acts, and the wholesale re-vaccinations spoken of are made by moral suasion only, or by the cowardly device not unknown on this coast and used by employers, who say to their men, "get vaccinated or get out." As the paragraph seems to convey the meaning that compulsion is being used by the authorities, when in fact they have not the slightest power to compel, I trouble you with this explanation. Poor Scotland, probably the best vaccinated country in the world, and yet smallpox is rampant! Why is this thus?

Victoria, March 14, 1893. SCOTIA.

ANNUAL REPORTS.

Mining Operations in the Province During the Year Ending Dec. 1892.

The Usual Falling Off in the Yield of Gold—Work in the Coal Mines.

The annual report of the minister of mines was presented to the legislature yesterday. It shows that the total estimated yield of gold for 1892 amounted to $399,525. The number of men employed was 1,340, and their average annual earnings was $298. The value of gold exported by the banks at Victoria during 1892 amounted to $332,938. Commencing with 1887 the export has kept decreasing, and last year proved no exception. Returns from the several districts, excepting Cariboo and East Kootenay, show a falling off in the quantity of gold mined, which is attributed to the well-worked placer claims having in some cases become barren, and to the absence of new ground from which the deficiency could be supplied. Though the prosecution of the mining industry throughout the province is on the increase, there is at present little report concerning the result of the developments of the different mineral ledges and hydraulic workings in so far as it relates to the production of gold and silver. In West Kootenay the activity in mining mentioned last year still continues, and one quartz mine is reported to have produced $10,000 in free gold, while many claims have shipped ore, the results of which are not stated. With regard to hydraulic claims, the applications for mining leases of bench lands during the past year have been more numerous than at any former period, and it is anticipated that the output of gold for 1893 will be considerably enhanced by the hydraulic companies operating in the Yale division of the Yale district, and also in the Lillooet and Cariboo districts.

The yield of platinum for the season, estimated at $3,500, falls far short of the amount mined in 1891. A decline in the market value of the metal is offered in explanation of the reduced production. There is reason, however, to think that certain claims on the Tulameen river, in the southern portion of Yale division, which have been acquired by the Tulameen Hydraulic Company, have not received the attention during the past season as of late years. An amount exceeding $20,000 has already been expended in the development of the property, and steps are now in progress for the purpose of obtaining necessary capital to work the claims to advantage. Should the company succeed in their efforts mining operations will be resumed without delay on an extensive scale.

Statistics are as follows: Total gold and silver exports since 1858, $53,634,509; total number of men employed, 1892, 1,340; average yearly earnings per man, $298; gold output in Cariboo, $204,000; ditto Cassiar, $28,950; claims recorded, West Kootenay, 1,704; transfers, ditto, 946; claims recorded, East Kootenay, 134.

The coal output for 1892 was 826,335, as against 1,029,097 tons for 1891, as follows: Nanaimo 433,386, Wellington 290,370, East Wellington 33,650, Union 68,928, Coal on hand Jan. 1, 1892, was 33,243 tons. Exports in 1892 were 640,579 tons, as follows: Nanaimo 307,623, Wellington 238,400, East Wellington 28,000, Union 66,556. Total home consumption 196,224; on hand Jan. 1, 1893, 22,755 tons.

Inspector of Coal Mines A. Dick in his report says: "Owing to an over supply of cheaply produced coals from countries recklessly competing with the colleries of the Pacific coast (commonly called the coast colleries—including Vancouver Island and the Puget Sound coal mines—the natural sources of supply), in the California market, the coal proprietors here wisely restricted their output of coal during the year 1892 and lessened the exports to that state by about one-fifth of last (1891) year's production and shipment, so that the main totals are correspondingly less for 1892. This apparent falling off in trade should not be regarded as retrogressive, but, as it really was, viz., the result of prudent and far-seeing policy on the part of the managers of the coal industry of this province, and at the same time an evidence of their stability and financial strength in commercial emergency. Foreign trade has revived, and the output of coal is regaining its former volume and activity.

In the year 1892 the coal which entered the port of San Francisco and lower ports in California was supplied from the fololwing sources:

	Tons.
British Columbia	425,170
Puget Sound	362,160
Oregon	24,170
Alaska	1,450
Eastern	34,260
Australian	240,542
English	146,909
Scotch	21,700
Welsh	50,575
Japan	3,530
Mount Diablo	42,000

A large trade is done by our colleries with San Francisco manufacturers and merchants, in the purchase of machinery and colliery supplies, that are especially suitable for our use, and cannot so well be obtained in Eastern Canada; and it is with a sense of our just right to enjoy a fair trade position with our long-time fellow traders in California, that the employers and workmen engaged in the coal industry of British Columbia are hoping that an equitable measure of reciprocity, embracing the admission of our coal into the United States free of duty will be arrived at by the statesmen of the two great countries of Canada and the United States in the near future, and the sooner the better for both nations.

In the meantime, the prospects of the coal trade of the province are bright and healthy, both as to increased production and trade.

An auxiliary to the production of coal at several of the collieries in the article of fire-clay of superior quality, and abundant quantity, is of great interest, in view of the establishment of new manufactories of pottery and fire-brick, at or near Nanaimo and Wellington. The clay has been subjected to thorough tests, and is pronounced equal to the best obtainable in the old country. The quantities of clay extracted and disposed of will be found in the colliery returns.

There were 46 colliery accidents reported, 40 being slight and severe, six fatal. In the Nanaimo colliery there were employed 1,159 whites, 43 boys, 165 Chinese, total hands, 1,367; miners' earnings per day, $3 to $5. In the Wellington colliery there were 682 whites, 33 boys, 100 Chinese; miners' earnings, $3 to $4.50 per day. In the East Wellington colliery there were 118 whites, 16 boys and 18 Chinese; miners' earnings, $3 to $5. In the Union colliery there were 250 whites, 70 Japanese, 200 Chinese; miners' earnings, $3 to $4.50 per day. At the North Thompson colliery (Kamloops Coal Co.) there were eight whites employed at $2.50 to $3.25 per day.

Supt. Hussey in his annual report says:

"During the past year I have frequently inspected the prisons at Victoria, New Westminster, Nanaimo and Kamloops, and can report that each gaol is in a well kept condition, and that discipline is properly mainatined by each of the several officers in charge. The Nanaimo prison is no lnoger suitable for the requirements of the growing county of Nanaimo, as it has not sufficient acommodation for the large number of prisoners which are confined therein. I would respectfully suggest that the government take into consideration the advisability of selling or exchanging this property, which is now valuable for business purposes, for a larger and more agreeable site further away from the business centre of the town, and there erect a modern gaol for the county. In the meantime a third gaoler should be appointed at once, as the work is too much for two officers to perform efficiently. This would give the chief constable and gaoler, Mr. Wm. Stewart, a better opportunity of personally attending to such police matters throughout the county as require the supervision of an experienced police officer."

There were 238 prisoners sentenced during the year from Victoria, 158 from New Westminster, 426 from Nanaimo and 126 from Kamloops. At Victoria prisoners' keep costs 12 7-8 for food and clothing, 81 5-8 including salaries and all expenses, the other figures being as follows: New Westminster, 10 3-4 and 62 3-8; Nanaimo, 12 1-4 and 57 1-3; Kamloops, 22 1-2 and 56. There were five boys confined in the reformatory during the year.

CANADIAN DISPATCHES.

The News of Eastern Canada in Short Paragraphs.

Mrs. Geary, aged 92, was burned to death at Upper Falmouth, N.S., by her clothes taking fire.

The general store and residence of Henry Cross, at Zenella, near Cobourg, was burned. Loss, $2700; insurance, $2000.

The trains from the west were all late on Monday owing to heavy snowdrifts west of Brandon and between Portage la Prairie and Burnside.

The new Victoria Hospital, Montreal, given by Lord Mount Stephen and Sir Donald A. Smith, will be opened in May. It will cost about a million dollars.

Principal Goggin, of the Manitoba Normal School, has accepted the position of superintendent of education in the Northwest Territories, and leaves at an early date.

The succession tax proposed by the Ontario Legislature has now been in force about a year. So far a sum aggregating more than $100,000 has accrued to the province.

A telegram announces that Alexander D. Turner, youngest son of the late Senator Turner, of Hamilton, died on Saturday in New York, where he was under the care of physicians.

J. K. Cameron, secretary-treasurer of the Monetary Times company, died suddenly in Toronto. He was aged 36 years and for 18 years past has been connected with the Monetary Times.

R. McKay, of Pilot Mound, has been appointed Dominion Government agent by Hon. Mr. Daly, Minister of the Interior, and has received instructions to proceed at once to the United States to do immigration work.

Mrs. Helen Swatzer, a lady of means from Port Arthur, is under detention in Toronto for insanity. She first attracted attention by refusing to pay her fare on the street car, declaring she had paid it in Port Arthur.

The promoters of the proposed Winnipeg and Lake Superior road waited upon the Manitoba Government asking for aid to the line to run via Rainy river. The amount desired from the Manitoba Government is $440,000, none of which is to be paid until after the completion of the road.

Martin Cary, a bachelor farmer, who lives alone near the village of Troy, was on Friday night brutally beaten at his home by robbers for the purpose of making him confess the hiding place of money which he is reputed to have hoarded up. Failing to extract the required information the robbers beat him into insensibility and left him for dead. There is little hope of his recovery.

La Patrie praises Hon. Mr. Laurier highly for his speech on the Manitoba school question and takes occasion to severely blame Archbishop Tache and the whole Catholic hierarchy for having opposed the Liberal leader in the interest of those whom it calls a gang of fanatics. The article concludes: "Bishop Tache, history will judge you and your friends severely, and it will only be justice."

J. H. Plummer, assistant general manager of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, has completed arrangements for the establishment of a branch in Winnipeg in a few weeks. F. H. Mathewson, manager of the Bank of Ottawa, has been appointed manageer, thus severing his connection with his present bank. A branch of La Banque Nationale will also be opened in Winnipeg on April 15.

China and Japan straw mattings in good assortment at Weiler Bros. *

LOOKING FORWARD.

The public are looking forward to next Saturday as the last day of our annual clothing sale and are rushing their purchases. Russell & McDonald.

Butcher knives at Fox's.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

The Best Blood Purifier, LANGLEY'S Sarsaparilla

DEATH AT ESQUIMALT.

Robert Campbell, a miner, aged 53, died of consumption on Sunday at the residence of his brother-in-law, Chief Engineer Muir, of the Esquimalt dock. The remains were taken to Nanaimo today for interment.

DEATH OF J. F. BECKER.

J. F. Becker, aged 53, died last night of heart disease. Deceased was a member of the firm of Geiger and Becker of the San Francisco baths, and was an old British Columbia pioneer. He was a member of the Masonic order and of the Workmen. Deceased leaves a widow and grown-up family.

CAUGHT A TROUT.

Frank Freer, who lives at 9 George street, is a little bit afraid of being arrested for breaking the fish law. He went to the tap in his house to get a drink of water this morning and a little trout nearly two inches long came swimming out. The specimen is at the Times office where it may be seen by anyone interested in matters piscatorial.

DISTINGUISHED GENTLEMEN.

Victoria was visited yesterday by the Hons. D. F. Anderson, R. J. Neergard and J. W. Arrasmith, of the Washington Legislature, which has just adjourned. The last mentioned gentleman was speaker of the House. All three live in Eastern Washington and are taking a little jaunt before returning home. They all admire Victoria very much.

VICTORIA AT CHICAGO.

A magnificent wooden mantel, made at the Sehl furniture factory, is on exhibition at the Sehl-Hastie-Erskine furniture store. It is to be sent by Mr. Sehl to the World's Fair. It is made of British Columbia woods and is neither polished nor varnished. Maple was the principal wood used. The mantel stands nearly nine feet high and is about six feet wide. On the front is the British coat-of-arms inlaid. The hand carving on the mantel is very fine. Although only a small exhibit it will attract its full share of attention at Chicago. It is a great credit to the makers.

IN PALATIAL QUARTERS.

Messrs. Hall & Co., druggists and chemists, have moved into new quarters at the corner of Yates and Douglas streets, the Clarence Hotel corner. The stand is one of the best in the city, and the enterprising proprietors recognizing the fact, have fitted up the premises in a splendid manner. No expense or trouble has been spared in making the store equal to anything in the west, and the artistic embellishments, well-stocked shelves and tastefully arranged counters bear evidence to the fact. It is in contemplation to put in a first class soda fountain for the summer business; it will be one of the finest on the Pacific coast. Messrs. Hall & Co.'s wise selection of a location is already bearing fruit, as business has wonderfully increased with them since they moved across the street.

TOQUART HARBOR.

It will be interesting to British Columbians to know that a syndicate of English and American capitalists are about to complete the purchase of Toquart Harbor land, following the explored line laid down by W. J. Sutton, Esq., the expert geologist some two years ago. The route, as shown on a map made by E. B. McKay, Esq., of the Lands and Works Department, and published by Messrs. Waitt and Co., follows the shore line from Toquart Harbor to Kennedy Lake, and thence up the Elk river, crosses the divide to the Taylor river, and thence north. Of course the transfer of the property to the capitalists will naturally have a tendency to open up and develop one of the richest districts in the province.

Referring to the harbor itself, it is the largest body of water north of San Francisco, is well sheltered from the prevailing winds, is 174 miles nearer the Pacific ocean than Vancouver, and is capable of holding the whole of the British fleet. In early days the aborigines had a standing army of one thousand braves, but civil wars and epidemics have carried them off.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY.

The programme for the St. Patrick's Day concert in Victoria Theatre is:

PART I.

Overture—"Sounds from Erin"....Bennett
C Battery Band.
Address by President Sproule.
Vocal Solo.....“Kathleen Mavourneen”
Mr. S. Philo.
Vocal Solo..“The Harp That Once Through Tara's Hall”
Miss O'Neill.
Piano Solo.....Irish Selections
Mrs. E. J. O'Sullivan.
Vocal Solo.....“Dear Little Shamrock”
Mr. J. G. Brown.
Vocal Solo.....“Last Rose of Summer”
Miss Goddin.
Vocal Duet.....“Goodbye, Mavourneen”
Miss K. Burnes and Mr. Brownlee.

PART II.

Address.....Mr. C. Booth.
Overture.....“Lily of Killarney”
C Battery Band.
Vocal Solo.....“Snowy Breasted Pearl”
Mr. W. R. Higgins.
Vocal Solo..“You'll Soon Forget, Kathleen”
Mrs. Alice O'Leary.
Vocal Solo.....“Killarney”
Mr. F. H. Lang.
Vocal Solo.....“The Lovers' Quarrel”
Mrs. Hicks.
Vocal Solo.....“My Love is an Arbutus”
Mr. E. Dunderdale.
Vocal Solo, Pay Our Respects to McGinnis
Mr. Joseph Gilroy.
Guitar Duet.....“Songs of Ireland”
Messrs. W. B. Agnew and H. B. McDowell
Vocal Solo.....“Come Back to Erin”
Mr. L. F. Perrin.
God Save the Queen.

A. O. U. W.

The attention of members of the A. O. U. W. of this city is called to the funeral notice appearing in this issue.

THE RICH ARRIVES.

She Had a Terrible Time in the Gale Last Friday Night.

The sealing schooner Walter L. Rich, which lost her boats off the cape during the gale on Friday night, arrived in the Roads at 4:30 yesterday afternoon. Capt. Balcom came ashore in a small boat. When seen this morning he said: "We had a terrible time in the gale on Friday night. The sea washed over us, sweeping the decks and flooding the forecastle. Why, the bedding was washed out of the bunks. Four of our boats were smashed to pieces and a fifth was broken in. It was blowing a hurricane and the sea was rolling and breaking terribly. We managed to get inside, and I decided to come in. I spoke the schooners Beatrice with 100 skins; Ocean Belle, 135; Triumph, 106; Labrador, 12, and Ainoka, none. We lowered once ourselves and got 16 skins.

Four new boats were placed on the Rich to day, and she will go out again to-morrow.

WHY NOT YOU?

Others are profiting by the cheap sale of clothing and dry goods at Russell & McDonald's, why not you?

NAVAL CHANGES.

Points of Interest to Those Familiar With the Pacific Squadron.

The refitting of H. M. S. Temeraire, battleship, at Plymouth, was to have been completed by the 11th proximo, but it having been found necessary to make more alterations than were at first intended, the dockyard authorities have been granted five weeks longer in which to complete the work. Three new magazines are being made for the storage of ammunition for the quick-firing guns, a storeroom for the heads of the Whitehead torpedoes, an additional shellroom, and a bridge is to be constructed athwartships on the upper deck, just before the funnels, to enable the officer of the watch to see ahead without having to go on the forecastle.

The Press Association learns that the state of H. M. S. Howe is so satisfactory that the Admiralty expect she will be in Ferrol dry-dock in another fortnight. Frequent telegrams have been received from the spot tending to show that although the ship may be considered to have been saved, the repairs will cost more money than in the case of H. M. S. Sultan.

Staff Paymaster F. E. G. Dent, who has been appointed secretary to Rear-Admiral Stephenson, commander-in-chief of the Pacific squadron, has had long experience of secretarial duties, and is a very popular officer.

The following additional appointments for H. M. S. Royal Arthur have been made:—Rear-Admiral H. H. Stephenson, C. B., to be commander-in-chief on the Pacific station; Lieutenant B. G. Godfrey-Faussett to be flag lieutenant; Staff-Paymaster F. E. C. Dent as secretary to Admiral Stephenson; Assistant-Paymasters C. F. Fetch and V. H. Alton as secretaries' clerks; Chaplain and Naval Instructor, Rev. G. H. Marwood; Sub-Lieutenants, G. G. Webster, F. C. Gover and F. Pierce; Midshipmen, F. H. Mitchell, C. M. Crichton-Maitland, R. M. T. Stephens, H. H. Smith, A. Pringle, W. R. Napier, T. H. M. Maurice, G. H. DeP. Chance, J. A. Shuter, W. W. Wilson, W. G. Howard, G. D. Ward A. H. Alington and N. H. Carter; Gunner, J. C. Rockett; Act. Boatswain, W. Lyne, (2 D D.) All the above to date March 2nd. Staff-Engineer, W. H. Bramsdon; Chief Boatswain, J. Willoughby; Carpenter, G. Hickery. The above to H. M. S. Royal Arthur, re-appointed for service at Esquimalt naval yard.

J. W. Allen, late chief engineer of H. M. S. Daphne on this station, has been appointed to rank as staff engineer.

Capt. A. F. Sinclair, late in command of H. M. S. Champion on this station, has been appointed to the command of H. M. S. Achilles for a special trip to the Mediterranean with a relief crew for H. M. S. Victoria.

VICTORIA FALL FAIR.

August 2nd Set as the Date of Opening of the Exhibition This Year.

At a meeting of the board of management of the British Columbia Agricultural Association held last night, it was decided to open the exhibition on Wednesday, August 12th. A. C. Flumerfelt was elected to the board of management vice B. Gordon resigned. President Ellis and Messrs. Pendray and Renouf were appointed a committee to interview exhibitors and manufacturers.

Committees appointed were.

Finance—R. Seabrook (chairman), C. E. Renouf J. Holland.

Printing and advertising—W. Templeman (chairman), D. R. Ker and N. Shakespeare.

Hall—J. H. Todd (chairman), M. Baker, S. M. Okell, G. W. Henry, J. Pemberton, W. J. Pendray, Dr. Powell and J. Kirkland.

Yard—W. Dalby (chairman), R. P. Rithet Thos. Cunningham, S. Tolmie, J. T. Wilkinson, Geo. W. Chadsey.

Band—D. R. Ker (chairman), R. P. Rithet, Dr. Milne, and A. C. Flumerfelt.

Reception—President, vice-president and board.

Prize list—C. E. Renouf (chairman), N. Shakespeare, E. Hutcherson R. Seabrook, J. D. Bryant, Dr. Powell, W. H. Ladner, H. F. Page, R. V. Winch, J. T. McIllmoyle, Dr. Milne and R. P. Rithet.

Racing and sports—F. B. Pemberton (chairman), R. M. Palmer, A. C. Flumerfelt Dr. Powell, Thos. Ladner, J. T. Wilkinson, C. E. Renouf and R. P. Rithet.

Building and grounds—J. Holland (chairman), J. H. Todd, J. Kirkland M. Baker, J. S. Smith, S. Tolmie and J. D. Bryant.

WILL CONSIDER IT.

Mayor Haslam and the Miners' Resolution —Warmly Welcomed Home.

Nanaimo, March 14.—The committee appointed by the miners to wait upon Mayor Haslam and lay before him the resolution passed at the mass meeting, did so on Saturday. The Mayor in reply stated that he could not give a decided answer until he had given the matter his careful consideration.

Caldwell & Lewis, tailors, have dissolved partnership. Mr. Lewis retires.

Mr. G. W. Gowland, of the V. C. Co., returned by the steamer Cutch last night after a brief visit to the Old Country. He brought a bride with him, and in honor of the occasion the steamer was gaily decked with flags from stem to stern. A large number of the friends of the bridegroom sent up a lusty cheer at the dock. In the evening the young couple were given a reception by their hosts of friends in the Y M.C.A. rooms. Mr. and Mrs. Gowland will live here.

HEYWOOD'S CLEVER IMPERSONATION

Of Mr. Alba Heywood's performance in "New Edgewood Folks," and in which he appears at the Victoria Theatre this evening, the Parkersburg, W. V., Journal thus discourses:—"It will be safe to say that the performance given by the Alba Heywood Company, which drew a splendid audience to the Academy last night, was a most agreeable surprise to many. The performance was unique, pleasing and full of merit from beginning to end. As a character actor probably Mr. Heywood's superior has never been seen on the Academy stage. His work throughout was that of an artist. Each character he assumed was studied and was a true picture of his subject. His humor was refined and taking the nearest to Sol Smith Russell's style of any man we have seen for years. He is supported by an exceedingly strong company of high grade artists. He has stamped himself a strong favorite here.

Room moulding at J. W. Mellor, 76 and 78 Fort street.

THE DEBATING SOCIETY.

The adjourned meeting of the Victoria Parliamentary Debating Society will be held at Morrow, Holland, & Co's office, Broad street, at 8 o'clock this (Tuesday) evening, to wind up. All members are asked to take notice.

WHERE IS HENRY KRACKOW?

Henry Krackow, aged 54, farm laborer, of Saanich, is missing. Krackow was last seen by his room mate on Saturday night. He said that he could not sleep and was going to take a walk. The surrounding country has been searched, but there is no trace of Krackow. The missing man is said to have recently acted in a strange manner. He appeared to be afraid that someone would do him bodily harm. It is thought that Krackow may have wandered into the bush and have been lost.

ONE CHANCE NOT ENOUGH.

Frank Lorge, aged 19, was sentenced this morning to two months in jail for assaulting a Chinaman. Lorge was partially drunk and struck a Chinaman in front of the postoffice last night. Superintendent of Provincial Police Hussey separated them and cautioned Lorge. Lorge followed the Chinaman and again assaulted him. Mr. Hussey marched him off to the police station. Lorge said in the police court that he was posting a letter when the Chinaman assaulted him. The case against John Brown for assaulting Constable Cameron in the discharge of his duties was remanded till to-morrow.

ROYAL TEMPLARS.

A temperance talk, with lime light illustrations, will be given at the James Bay Methodist Church to-morrow evening by the Rev. J. E. Coombes, commencing at 8 o'clock. First series, 12 scenes from "Ten Nights in a Bar Room," illustrating the evolution of the saloon traffic with startling and life-like effect. Second series, 10 scenes entitled "English Drink Facts." Third series, 6 scenes entitled "The Drunkard's Daughter," illustrating the helplessness of womanhood in its struggle for bread. The scenes will be interspersed with music, speeches, comic scenes and dissolving views, closing with a startling illustration of a scriptural text on wine. The scenes will be shown by a lime light dissolving view stereopticon of the largest power. An enjoyable time is guaranteed to all who avail themselves of the opportunity to be present.

AT RUSSELL & McDONALD'S
Men's suits half price.

"VANITY FAIR."

In 1847 Thackeray went to live in Young street, and once pointing out the bow windowed cottage to an enquiring friend, is said to have remarked:—"Go down on your knees, you rogue, for here 'Vanity Fair' was penned, and I will go down with you, for I have a high opinion of that little production myself." Here he also wrote "Esmond," and one of the houses close by, in Kensington square, has been chosen as the home of Lady Castlewood and Beatrice. In 1863 Thackeray removed from Onslow square, where "The Newcomes" and "The Virginians" had been composed, to the house he had built himself in Palace Green, still remaining in the old court suburb with its leafy trees and gardens, to which he was so much attached. Here it was that the completion of "Denis Duval" was cut short by his lamented death in the following year.—Chambers' Journal.

AT RUSSELL & McDONALD'S
Men's fine tweed pants $2, 184 Douglas street.

THE PHŒNIX FIRE.

Enquiry This Afternoon Into the Cause of the Late Blaze.

The Phœnix fire enquiry was begun in the police court room this afternoon, Magistrate Macrae presiding. David Lindsay (foreman), Joseph Carpenter, Wm. MacDonald, Andrew Rusta and Thos. Carter were the jury.

Wm. Monteith, insurance agent, stated that he had insured the stock in trade of Mr. Phœnix for $2000 in the United Fire Insurance Company. A policy for $2000 issued in the National, of Ireland, had been cancelled. The loss had exceeded the full amount of the insurance.

Insurance agent Maclure stated that the stock of Mr. Phœnix was insured in the Royal Insurance Co. for $2000. One thousand dollars on the building and $500 on the fixtures. The amount of insurance was $4000 on the stock before the fire. The stock was appraised at $6000. At the time of the fire the stock was low. A basis of settlement had been arrived at. The loss over insurance was $1800.

Night watchman David Thompson stated that on the night of the 8th inst. he was on the opposite side of the street and saw the fire. He turned in the alarm, and running back to the building he saw Mr. Phoenix, who was excited, standing at the corner. The store was then ablaze. Mr. Phoenix broke in the window and asked witness to aid him in securing some papers. When witness returned the corner door was open, and the office boy, whom witness met near the alarm box, was barefooted. Mr. Phoenix was bareheaded and had no coat on.

The enquiry was in progress at the hour of going to press.

Spencer's Arcade.

CORSETS AND UNDERWEAR DEPARTMENT

Stock Now Complete

All sizes in P. D., C. B., B. & C., D. & A. Corsets. Jackson Waists. Hygian Waists.
During this week a Corset really worth 75c. will be sold at 50c. All sizes now in stock.

ALL THE NEW AMERICAN STYLES IN LADIES' UNDERWEAR JUST IN.

The Finest Stock we have ever had.
During this week a Special Line will be offered: Chimeses at 35c. and 50c., Drawers, 35c. and 50c., Night Dresses 65c.
These Goods are well made of a splendid quality of Cotton.

INFANTS' CLOAKS AND COATS AND A FULL STOCK OF BABY LINEN.

D. SPENCER, Government Street.

The Stanley House

GENERAL DRY GOODS.
55, 57, 59 DOUGLAS ST.
COR. OF FORT ST.

We are now enlarging our Millinery and Cloak Show Rooms to make room for the well assorted Stock bought by Mr. Hampson while in Europe, and now daily expected.

We shall soon be in a position to show the Very Newest Goods in each Department. Wait for the Grand Opening which will shortly be announced.

Note address:

THE STANLEY HOUSE
GENERAL DRY GOODS,
55, 57, 59 DOUGLAS ST.
COR. OF FORT ST.

W. S. Hampson & Co.

Argyle House.

NEW GOODS

2 Bales Flanelette.
2 Bales Ginghams.

Flanelette, 12 yards for $1.00
Ginghams, 10 yards for $1.00
White Calico, 36 inches wide, 12 yards for $1.00.
Brown Holland, 10 yards for $1.00
White Satin Stripe Muslin, 12 yards for $1.00.
Unbleached Sheeting, 2 yards wide, 5 yards for $1.00.
White Sheeting, 2 yards wide, 25c. a yard.
Lace Curtains, 50c. a pair.
White Quilts, 85c. each.

J. Horner & Co.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

As complaints have been made by residents of the higher levels that they are unable to obtain water, for the reason that it is being allowed to run to waste on the lower levels, the attention of all those so wasting water is called to the provisions of the "Water Works Prohibition By-Law," under which parties guilty of improperly wasting water are liable on conviction to a penalty of $100.

E. A. WILMOT,
Water Commissioner.
January 27, 1893. ja30-tf

CALL IN AND EXAMINE OUR NEW SYSTEM

5 PER CENT. RETURNED

ON ALL AND EVERY PURCHASE MADE AT

Franck's Grocery

COR. FORT & QUADRA STS.
TELEPHONE 1204.
DESPATCH USED IN DELIVERY OF GOODS.

New England Bakery.

116 AND 118 GOVERNMENT ST.

The New New England Bakery and Restaurant is

Now Open Day and Night

AT THE OLD STAND.

THREE DINING ROOMS FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.

The Finest in the City. Meals at all hours. Telephone Call 161.

YOUNG BROS.

NEW GOODS

FOR Spring AND Summer

JUST RECEIVED.

A. GREGG & SON,

Tailors, 62 Yates St.

mar2-1m

S. A. STODDART,

The New Watchmaker and Jeweller, 68½ Yates Street.

Cleans Watches thoroughly for 75c.
New Main Springs, 75c.
Balance and Pallet Staffs, $1.25.
And guarantees all work for 12 months. Practicle experience of over 25 years. mar1

An Atlantic Voyage

Tickets for passage to or from Great Britain and Europe issued at LOWEST RATES. Berths reserved by telegraph without extra charge.

HALL, GOEPEL & CO., AGENTS,

Cunard, Inman and White Star Steamship Lines

Write to the National Business College
VICTORIA, B. C.
For Circulars.

FOUR COMPLETE COURSES:
Commercial, Shorthand, English, Penmanship.
Day and Night Schools.

PETERBORO Open, Sailing, Paddling and Hunting
CANOES.
For sale on the monthly instalment plan. For prices and terms apply at 18 TROUNCE AVENUE, and secure one in the first shipment. fe24-1m

DR. PRICE'S Cream Baking Powder.

The only Pure Cream of Tartar Powder.—No Ammonia; No Alum.
Used in Millions of Homes—40 Years the Standard.

IN THE KOOTENAY COUNTRY.

Navigation Not Yet Open—Work in the Mines—Real Estate Sales.

Nothing freezes in or around Kaslo except the whisky.

The Nelson made a fruitless attempt to break the ice in the outlet on Saturday evening.

Eight men are making good progress on the Lucky Jim, and foreman Craft, when last at Watson, expected to be in the ore body within thirty feet.

A contract has been let to haul ore from the Alamo, a Twin Lake basin claim, via this town to Nakusp.

Quite a number of new locations have been made this week, mostly on the South Fork of Carpenter creek.

Abou $1500 will be needed to keep the Kaslo-Watson road in repair until such time as the expected government money will be available.

Judge Cantwell, of Libby, Montana, has purchased a lot on Front street, Kaslo, and begun the erection of a large store building. His manager, George Symonds, has gone to the outside for the stock of goods.

Messrs. Bourne Bros. intend building a big store at New Denver as soon as possible, and as Hill Bros'. machinery is all at the head of the lake, intending builders will, after April 1st, have all the necessary material at hand.

The Mimms brothers, bankers of Cœur d'Alene City and Rathdrum, Idaho, have purchased all Jim Wardner's real estate in Kaslo, and have taken possession of the same. It is not known how much Wardner cleaned up on the deal.

The tunnel on the Northern Belle is in about 200 feet, and if the report that reached Kaslo on Tuesday afternoon is true, there is more ore in the face of the tunnel than ever before—about four feet. Another tunnel will be at once started further down the slope.

Charlie Kent has completed the first 100 feet of tunnel on the Chambers mine, Slocan district, and it is not improbable but what he will proceed to drive the additional 200 feet after J. M. Burke inspects the work already done. Mr. Burke has the claim bonded.

The owners of the Bonanza King and World's Fair, claims that lie on the Eastern slope of the south fork of Carpenter creek and nearly opposite the Freddie Lee, started from Kaslo this week to again begin operations. They expect to have little difficulty in getting supplies to their camp via the Blue Bird trail.

J. C. Hooker, Sam Scott and others left Pilot Bay last week to begin development work on Crawford creek. The mineral is a milk quartz, carrying gold, silver and copper. The ledge is a large one, being over sixty feet in width. Captain Hayward is the lucky owner of a claim near this group which is a high-grade gold proposition.

Reports from the Alamo continue to be of the very brightest. The same must be said of the Four Mile properties being worked this winter, viz., the Alpha group, the Mountain Boomer, and the Vancouver, the first named having shipped thirty tons of ore this month, while the last two have enriched their owners by twenty tons during the same period.

Albert Barrett is in Nelson purchasing supplies for work that he intends doing on claims he has an interest in on Lafrance creek, on the east side of Kootenay lake eight miles south of Pilot Bay. He claims that the grade up that creek to the summit is an easy one, and that if the Canadian Pacific is looking for an easy route across the Purcell range, it will be found up St. Mary's river and down Lafrance creek to Kootenay lake.

West Kootenay does not need an additional gold commissioner, for the powers now conferred on gold commissioners could without harm be conferred on mining recorders. What West Kootenay most needs is an active, wide awake, progressive government agent; one in touch with the people of the district who are developing its resources and not in sympathy with the few land-grabbers that imagine they have the district in their breeches pocket.

The report that the boats on the Columbia river would be running on and after March 1st was premature. They are not running, and will not be running until some time in the future—say until the outlet between Nelson and Bob Yuill's ranch is free from ice. The railroad is being gotten in condition for traffic, and trains will be running next week. The work train sent out from Nelson on Wednesday reached Slocan Crossing at noon to-day (Friday), and will probably reach Robson Saturday night. One of the Columbia river boats was reported running during the week between Northport and the mouth of Pend d'Oreille river transporting material for the railway bridge.

At the Freddie Lee, the tunnel that was started a short time after the descent of the big snowslide is now in ore, and as soon as the ground can be examined with any exactness another tunnel will be started still lower down. Manager Fisher has changed the shifts from 10-hour to 8-hour ones, and maintains the change is the better, both for the men and for the owners of the mine. He and Mr. Hughes took a look at the sleigh road from the foot of the tramway to Three Forks, to determine whether or not ore could be again shipped to advantage. They concluded, it is said, that the expense of putting the road in proper condition would be too great, and that ore shipments could only be resumed when the ground is bare.

Col. Rankin Dead.

Detroit, March 13.—Col. Arthur Rankin, whose son, McKee Rankin, retired from the stage some time ago to manage his father's property, died in Windsor, Ont., this morning after a lingering illness. For several years Col. Rankin had been a conspicuous and striking figure in Canadian politics, military and social life. The deceased leaves considerable property to his two sons, McKee Rankin, the actor, and George Rankin, a playwright of some note.

Gladstone Has a Cold.

London, March 13.—Mr. Gladstone is confined to his bed with a cold. He became indisposed while paying a visit to Hampstead, about four miles from London, on Saturday, and is slightly feverish. On returning to Downing street, in the morning, he immediately went to bed, which is his usual remedy for any indisposition. Mr. Gladstone's fever has risen somewhat this evening, and he suffers from oppression of the lungs. Sir Andrew Clark still refuses to pronounce his illness influenza. Mr. Gladstone dined with Lord Kimberley on Saturday and left an overheated room at midnight to drive to the house of his son Harry, in Hampstead. The air was frosty and Mr. Gladstone was chilled through when he left the carriage. Besides Mrs. Gladstone, Mrs. Drew, her daughter, and two servants of the household, have the influenza. Mrs. Gladstone is attending her husband constantly and refuses access to ministers and Mr. Gladstone's personal friends, so as to be able to preserve the absolute quiet ordered by Sir Andrew Clark. To-day Mr. Gladstone's appetite has been fairly good.

MORE EXCITEMENT.

Crowds to Hear Yesterday's Panama Evidence—Madame Cottu Again.

Paris, March 13.—An hour before the opening of the Chamber of Deputies today an excited crowd had gathered at the Palais Bourbon. When the proceedings began the strangers' galleries were full and there was hardly a place on the floor of the house vacant. The absence of M. Bourgeois, ex-minister of justice, who was defending himself on the witness stand in the assize court, delayed the attack which the Boulangists and Royalists were ready to make upon the Government. Nobody, however, left the chamber; all sat patient and expectant, awaiting the coming of the fallen minister from the court room. Eventually M. Bourgeois entered the chamber and amid intense silence took his place a considerable distance from the ministerial benches. The business in hand was speedily finished and Armand Depres, Republican deputy for the Seine, made the interpellation of which he had already given notice concerning the Government's knowledge of M. Soinoury's interview with Mme. Cottu. The testimony given by Mme. Cottu, he said, had shaken the whole Republican party. It indicated that things had been concealed which should not have happened, or, if they had happened, should have been brought to light at once by those in power. The enemies of the Republican party had found in Mme. Cottu's testimony an excuse for accusing the Government of smothering the investigation of the Panama scandal when possible, and, when not possible, of utilizing it for political purposes. The necessity of a frank statement was apparent to all. Had or had not the Government instructed M. Soinoury in his course with Mme Cottu?

Godfrey Cavaignac, Republican deputy for the Sarthe, was received with cheers as he entered the speakers' tribune. He defined briefly the peculiar position into which the government had been brought by Mme. Cottu's testimony, and he exhorted the ministers, as they valued the prosperity of the Republic, to speak out fearlessly the whole truth. If the charges made by Mme. Cottu were true, the sooner the truth were told the better, for the possibility of such things as those related on Saturday in the Court of Assizes would betray a state of affairs too abominable to be endured.

When M. Bourgeois, pale, though self-possessed, walked to the speakers' tribune, the hush of expectancy was almost painful. He began huskily, but, quickly clearing his throat, shouted, "The charges are utterly false. I have been before the court and answered everything. I have now the right to hold up my head; there is nobody to gainsay it." After the applause and cheers had subsided, M. Bourgeois repeated much of the statement which he had made in court.

M. Ribot said that M. Bourgeois had vindicated his own honor. He himself would not vindicate the honor of the government. The story told by Mme. Cottu, he said, when not false was distorted. M. Loubet had told the Premier that M. Soinoury had been requested by an intermediary to grant an interview to Mme. Cottu. M. Soinoury had understood that Mme. Cottu had merely wished to ask that she might be allowed to see her husband. M. Loubet had authorized M. Sinoury to receive her, supposing she had no other business in view than to visit M. Cottu. Later, Mme. Cottu had requested that she have an interview with the Prefect of Police. Was this another subterfuge? Did this woman wish to lay a trap for the Prefect also?

A storm of protestations of "shame!" and "falsehood!" from the Boulangist and Royalist members rendered inaudible the Premier's next words. Boulangist Deputy Millevoie, shaking his fist at M. Ribot, shouted "Is that French honor?" "I refuse to listen to such calumnies against a woman. Your language is a disgrace to the French tribune, shame on yourself!" During the applause and cheers following this outbreak several other Boulangists rose and pointing to the Premier called upon him to take back his words.

M. Ribot waited patiently until the disorder had passed, and then said he felt satisfied that the Government had been remiss in no duty. Perhaps, if the Government had not lent itself to so many promises it would not have so many enemies. It had devoted itself earnestly and honestly to the best interests of the Republic, which was now being assailed. The Republican party must remember that the attacks now directed against the Government were intended to shake Republican institutions in France, and the men who would not see the disruption of the great state, which had been twenty years in maturing, ought to rally in all loyalty to the ministers' support.

Le Prevost Delancy, deputy for the Cote du Nord, said that despite the Government's readiness with professions and declarations, it apparently had no desire to throw light upon the Panama scandal. There was an effort to dismiss the matter with as little exposure and as few convictions as possible. The French people were witnessing a travesty of justice at a time when the whole power of the law should be invoked by the Government to punish impartially all who were guilty, whether high or low. (Cheers.)

Godfrey Cavaignac agreed with Le Prevost Delancy, that the Government was not dealing frankly with the people. The Government had shown weakness, if nothing worse, at a time when it ought to have acted with impartiality and energy. It was high time for the ministry to stop pretending and to prove its energy by going to the bottom of the scandal, clearing it up, and thus ending the spectacle which was bringing disgrace to the Republic. This spectacle had lasted long enough, and it was the Government's duty to cease temporizing and strike at its roots.

Pouquet de Boisserin, amid repeated interruptions from the right, said that Mme. Cottu's statement was undoubtedly the part of a plot against the government. Gustave Riva, Republican deputy for the Iser, moved that the chamber is determined to let justice take its course and bring the truth to light, and further approves the declaration of the Ministry.

The motion was accepted by M. Ribot, and was passed by a vote of 297 to 228.

At the Panama trial to-day M. Soinoury, late chief of the detective department, made a long statement to the effect that M. Bourgeois nor any other minister was in any way responsible for the interview with Mme. Cottu. Relative to the furnishing by Mme. Cottu of information implicating members of the extreme right in the Panama scandal, he himself had originated the idea of a conference with her, and had arranged the meeting without communicating with his superiors. For professional reasons he deemed it best to keep the matter secret. He believed that he was only doing his duty in trying to get at the centre of the scandal. The charges that he had threatened Mme. Cottu, or had promised her any favor in return for information which she might give him, were utterly false.

Rebellious Afghan Tribes.

Calcutta, March 13.—The Ameer of Afghanistan has written to the Viceroy of India that he will not meet Lord Roberts to confer with him as to the trouble among the tribes on the frontier. The Ameer claims for himself the right to deal with these tribes according to the sacred laws of his people, and objects to all interference from the outside. He says that the arming of the Afghans is designed to meet an attack either from England or Russia. He professes special friendship for England and readiness to cooperate with her in any feasible plan for preserving the integrity of the northwestern frontier. The Afghans are greatly excited by rumors of a coming attack by the British.

AT RUSSELL & McDONALD'S Clothing is almost given away.

Gentlemen

Razors and shaving materials of best Sheffield make at Fox's, 78 Government street. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Wall paper and room mouldings at Mellor's, Fort street, above Douglas. *

Moroccan Highwaymen.

London, March 13.—A dispatch from Tangier says that while Mr. Benatreil, of the American consulate, was traveling from Fez to Larache, under the escort of two soldiers, he was attacked by a small band of armed robbers, who fled when the soldiers fired back. The soldiers caught one of the robbers and took him back to Fez, where he was flogged until he told the names of his accomplices. The Government compensated Mr. Benatreil with a payment of $500. Several similar attacks have been made upon caravans from Fez lately. In one case the robbers obtained booty amounting to $5,000.

IT IS YOUR DUTY.

People coming here from the old country and the east are often overburdened with cash and it is your duty when you meet such to direct them to the stores of Russell, McDonald & Co., opposite the Iron Church, Douglas street, so that they may be provided with whatever goods they require at reasonable prices.

Fort Sheppard

The City of Kootenay Land and Improvement Company, Limited, will open an office at 26 Fort street, in the Five Sisters block, on the 1st of March, next, when a limited number of lots in the town of Fort Sheppard will be offered for sale. *

New spring stock of Wiltons, Brussels, velvets and tapestry carpets at Weiler Bros. *

Famous Cambridge sausages, Bologna sausages, pork pies, bacon, ham and poultry, at Whitelaw & Co's., 72 Fort street *

TENDERS.

Separate Tenders will be received at the office of the undersigned on or before Wednesday, the 15th inst., at 4 p. m., for (1) winding and (2) keeping in good order and condition the City Clock, for the remainder of the year 1893.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

By order,

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER, C.M.C.

City Clerk's Office, Victoria, B.C., March 10th, 1893.

The Victoria Lithograph Co.,

(LIMITED)

CORNER YATES AND GOVERNMENT STREETS, UPSTAIRS,

Is now prepared to turn out all classes of work, such as

Maps, Checks, Drafts, Bill Heads, Letter Heads, Note Heads, Labels, Wedding & Visiting Cards, Etc., Etc.

VISITING CARDS printed from Copper plates and stone.

PORTRAITS enlarged from small photographs in the best style of the lithographer's art.

Orders left at the TIMES Office or with the Manager will be promptly attended to

W. R. CREECH, Manager.

Aluminum Alloy Composite

HAS GIVEN ENTIRE SATISFACTION TO

IRON STEEL AND BRASS FOUNDERS.

2½ per cent. added to mixtures of cheap, low-grade metals gives 30 per cent. increased strength, makes hard metal soft, sound, and non crystalizing, prevents blow holes and sponginess.

Aluminum Alloy unites copper with iron and lead with iron and copper, heretofore considered an impossibility.

Price, $5.00 per 100-pound box, $28.00 per barrel of 700 pounds, or $80 per ton.

Book containing government official report of tests made at Rock-Island arsenal, and other indisputable testimonials from foundrymen, sent free upon application.

The Hatsfeld Furnace and Refining Co., Newport, Ky.

Branch offices and deposits: Judson Mfg. Co., San Francisco, Cal.; Lormer & Rose, Montreal and Toronto, Can.; D. W. C. Carroll & Co., Pittsburg, Pa.; Hatfield Steel Foundry Co., England; Southern Steel and Aluminum Alloy Co., Rome, Ga.; J. D. Smith Foundry Supply Co., Cincinnati, Ohio. del-6m

STEAMBOATS.

THE

Northern Pacific

STEAMSHIP COMPANY

IN CONNECTION WITH

THE NORTHERN PACIFIC Railroad Company,

the Shortest Route to

Japan and China.

Proposed Sailing of Steamers:

(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION)

WILL LEAVE VICTORIA

S. S. TACOMA, March 21st

And thereafter the permanent service of the Company's regular steamers.

For freight or passage apply to

DODWELL, CARLILL & CO.,

Gen. Agts. Trounce Avenue, Victoria, or

E. E. BLACKWOOD,

Agt. N. P. R. R. Co., Victoria. se20

CANADIAN PACIFIC Ry.

Royal Mail Steamship Line.

THE IMPERIAL SHORT ROUTE TO CHINA AND JAPAN.

TABLE OF SAILING.

(Subject to change and individual postponement.)

STEAMSHIPS.	Arrive Victoria About.	Leave Victoria.
Empress of China..	Feb. 15, 1893	Mar. 6, 1893
Empress of India...	Mar. 15, "	Apr. 3, "
Empress of Japan..	Apr. 12, "	Apr. 24, "
Empress of China..	May 3, "	May 15, "
Empress of India ..	May 24, "	June 5, "
Empress of Japan..	June 14, "	June 26, "
Empress of China..	July 5, "	July 17, "
Empress of India ..	July 26, "	Aug. 7, "
Empress of Japan	Aug. 16, "	Aug. 28, "
Empress of China..	Sept. 6, "	Sept. 18, "
Empress of India ..	Sept. 27, "	Oct. 16, "
Empress of Japan..	Oct. 25, "	Nov. 13, "
Empress of China..	Nov. 22, "	Dec. 11, "

And about every month thereafter.

This New Steamship Route between the American Continent and Japan and China is 300 miles shorter than any other route, and as the contract for the carriage of the mails require a fast speed, the time hitherto taken to reach the Orient has been materially lessened.

TICKETS to and from all points on American, European and Asiatic Continents.

For full particulars apply to

ALLAN CAMERON, Agent, Cor. Fort and Government Streets.

GEO. McL. BROWN, Dist. Pass. Agent, Vancouver, B. C.

ESQUIMALT & NANAIMO RAILWAY.

STEAMER JOAN

J. E. BUTLER, Master.

On and after August 23rd, 1892,

Steamer JOAN will sail as follows:

(CALLING AT WAY PORTS)

Leave Victoria....................Tuesday 5 a.m.
" Nanaimo for Comox.........Wednesday, 7 a.m.
" Comox for Valdez Island......Thursday, 7 a.m.
Returning same day.
" Comox for Nanaimo...............Friday, 7 a.m.
" Nanaimo for Victoria...........Saturday, 7 a.m.

For freight or staterooms apply board, or at the Company's ticket office, Victoria at — Store street.

THE OCEANIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY

HONOLULU, by O. S. S. CO. ONLY SEVEN DAYS!

Carrying United States, Hawaiian and Colonial mails, will leave the Company's wharf, foot Folsom street,

For Honolulu,

S.S. AUSTRALIA (3,000 tons) Wednesday, April 15, 1893, 2 p.m.

For Honolulu, Auckland & Sydney without change

The Splendid New 3,000 ton Steel Screw Steamer

Alemeda.............FRIDAY, March 31st 1893 3 p.m.
Or immediately on arrival of the English mails

For freight or passage apply at office, 327 Market street, San Francisco.

J. D. SPRECKELS & BROS. CO. General Agents. no2

PACIFIC COAST S. S. CO'Y

Dispatch a steamer

Every 7 days for San Francisco

Carrying Her Majesty's Mails.

FROM OUTER WHARF AT 11 A.M.

Walla Walla - - - - - March 18

R. P. RITHET & CO., Agents.

CANADIAN PACIFIC NAVIGATION CO.,

(LIMITED.)

TIME TABLE No. 17,

Taking effect April 1, 1892

Vancouver Route.

Victoria to Vancouver daily, except Monday, at 2 o'clock, a.m.

Vancouver to Victoria daily, except Monday, at 13 o'clock, or on arrival of C.P.R. No. 1 train.

New Westminster Route.

LEAVE VICTORIA for New Westminster, Ladner's Landing and Lulu Island, Sunday at 23 o'clock; Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock. (Sunday's steamer to New Westminster connects with C. P.R. train No. 2 going East Monday.)

For Plumper Pass Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock

For Moresby Island Friday at 7 o'clock.

LEAVE NEW WESTMINSTER for Victoria, Monday at 13 o'clock; Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock

For Plumper Pass Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock

Northern Route.

Steamships of this Co. will leave for Pt. Simpson and intermediate ports on the 1st and 15th of each month. When sufficient inducements offer will extend trips to West Coast points and Queen Charlotte Islands.

Barclay Sound Route.

Steamer Maude leaves Victoria for Alberni and Sound ports on the first and 15th of each month.

The Company reserves the right of changing this Time Table at any time without notification.

G. A. CARLTON, General Agent.

JOHN IRVING, Manager.

RAILWAYS.

ESQUIMALT & NANAIMO RAILWAY.

TIME TABLE NO. 17.

To take effect at 8.00 a.m. on Friday, September 30th, 1892.

Trains run on Pacific Standard Time.

Miles from Wellington	BOUND SOUTH. READ UP. No. 3 Passenger Saturdays & Sundays.	No. 1 Passenger Daily.	STATIONS.	NORTH BOUND. READ DOWN. No. 2 Passenger Daily.	No. 4 Passenger Saturdays & Sundays.	Miles from Victoria.
78	Ar. 5:58 P M	Ar. 12:24 P M	VICTORIA	De. 8:00 A M	De. 2:30 P M	
77	5:54	12:20	RUSSELL'S	8:04	2:34	1
74	5:44	12:10	ESQUIMALT	8:14	2:44	4
67	5:19	11:45 A M	GOLDSTREAM	8:39	3:09	11
58	4:50	11:10	SUMMIT SIDING	9:14	3:38	20
50	4:21	10:50	SHAWNIGAN LAKE	9:34	4:04	28
47	4:14	10:40	COBBLE HILL	9:41	4:14	31
43	3:53	10:27	McPHERSON'S	9:57	4:29	35
40	3:49	10:17	KOKSILAH	10:07	4:39	38
38	3:44	10:12	DUNCAN'S	10:12	4:44	40
35	3:34	10:02	SOMENOS	10:32	4:54	43
25	3:12	9:36	CHEMAINUS	10:48	5:16	53
19	2:55	9:15	OYSTER BAY SIDING	11:00	5:33	58
5	2:14	8:34 / 8:25	NANAIMO	Ar. 11:50 / De. 11:59	6:14	73
	De. 1:59	8:10 A M	WELLINGTON	Ar. 12:14 P M	A. 6:29	

On Saturdays and Sundays

Return Tickets will be issued between all points for a fare and a quarter, good for return not later than Monday.

Return Tickets for one and a half ordinary fare may be purchased daily to all points, good for seven days, including day of issue.

No Return Tickets issued for a fare and a quarter where the single fare is twenty-five cents.

Through rates between Victoria and Comox.

A. DUNSMUIR, President.

JOSEPH HUNTER, Gen'l Supt.

H. K. PRIOR, Gen. Freight and Passenger Agent. oct1

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Via the Mt Shasta Route of the

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— THE —

Northern Pacific RAILROAD

Is the line to take

TO ALL POINTS EAST AND SOUTH.

It is the Dining Car Route.

It runs Through Vestibuled Trains

Every day in the year to St. Paul and Chicago (no change of cars) composed of

DINING CARS, unsurpassed.

PULLMAN DRAWING ROOM SLEEPERS, of latest equipment.

TOURIST SLEEPING CARS, best that can be constructed, and in which accommodations are Free to holders of First or Second-class Tickets, and

— ELEGANT DAY COACHES —

A Continuous Line connecting with all lines affording direct and uninterrupted service.

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To and from all points in America, England and Europe, can be purchased at any ticket office of this Company.

Full information concerning rates, time of trains, routes and other details furnished on application to any agent.

Puget Sound and Alaska Division.

SPEED			Victoria Route.			TONNAGE
18 knots			S.S. "CITY OF KINGSTON."			1117
8 00 am	Lv	Mi	...*Tacoma...	110	Ar	5 15 am
10 15 am	Lv	28	....Seattle....	82	Lv	3 00 am
1 30 pm	Lv	72	Pt. Townsend	38	Lv	11 45 pm
4 30 pm	Ar	110	...Victoria†...	Mi	Lv	8 30 pm

Steamers City of Kingston and City of Seattle make connections at Port Townsend for passengers from Bellingham Bay points to Victoria and return.

Whatcom Route.

S.S. CITY OF SEATTLE.

6 00 pm	Lv	Mi	..‡Tacoma....	132	Ar	4 30 pm
9 00 pm	Lv	28	....Seattle....	100	Lv	2 30 pm
12 15 am	Lv	72	Pt. Townsend.	55	Lv	11 30 am
2 45 am	Lv	101	..Anacortes..	21	Lv	9 15 am
7 45 am	Ar	123	..Fairhaven..	3	Lv	8 00 am
6 10 am	Ar	131	....Sehome....	1	Lv	7 30 am
4 30 am	Ar	132	...Whatcom..	Mi	Lv	6 00 am

‡Close connections with Northern Pacific trains from Portland and San Francisco.

Steamers City of Kingston and City of Seattle make close connections at Tacoma wharf with trains to and from Portland, and with the east and west bound overland trains.

Port Townsend Mail Route.

	Lv	Mi			A	
11 00 pm	Lv	28	...*Seattle....	58	Ar	[illegible] pm
12 30 am	Lv	39	.Port Madison	47	Lv	2 10 pm
	Lv	45	...Kingston...	41	Lv	
3 00 am	Lv	49	.Port Gamble.	21	Lv	11 00 am
4 00 am	Lv	73	.Port Ludlow.	13	Lv	10 00 am
6 00 am	Ar	86	‡Pt. Townsend	Mi	Lv	8 00 am

Steamer City of Kingston makes connection at Tacoma with Northern Pacific trains to and from points east and south.

* Daily except Sunday.
† Daily except Saturday.
‡ Daily except Monday.

E. E. BLACKWOOD, Freight and Passenger Agent, Victoria B. C.

A. D. CHARLTON, Asst. Gen. Pass. Agent, 121 First Washington, Portland Or

AUCTION SALES.

AUCTION SALE

W. R. CLARKE,

AUCTIONEER.

I am instructed by the Collector of Customs, A. R. Milne, Esq., to sell by public auction at the salesrooms,

NO. 40 YATES STREET,

—ON—

Saturday, the 18th Instant,

At 12 o'clock noon, the

STEAMER "MICHIGAN,"

As she now lies a wreck on the west side of Vancouver Island, with everything appertaining to her.

TERMS CASH

To the highest bidder. For further particulars apply to the Collector of Customs or the Auctioneer.

W. R. CLARKE,
m9 Auctioneer.

J. P. DAVIES & CO.,

AUCTIONEERS.

Under instructions from A. R. Milne, Esq., Receiver of Wrecks, we will sell by

PUBLIC :: AUCTION

—AT—

SALESROOM, WHARF ST,

At 12 o'clock noon,

Wednesday, 15th March, 1893,

THE WRECK

J. R. McDONALD

As he now lies in South Saanich Bay.

TERMS CASH.

JOSHUA DAVIES,
m6 Auctioneer.

ITALIAN UNIVERSITIES.

Institutions of King Humbert's Realm—Some Ancient and Renowned.

The malady of "Plethora Universitaria" affects Italy. She has 21 universities, some ancient and renowned and excellent, but many so poor that they cannot keep pace with modern progress in the requisite appointments, such as tutorial staff, libraries, laboratories and the like. According to the statistics of one eminent Italian publicist some have fewer students than professors. The reason of the plenitude of universities is that each duchy, archduchy or sovereignty absorbed into united Italy had its universities, and has retained them. Signor Martini, Minister of Public Instruction, wants to advance the cause of academic reform by suppressing the languishing universities and concentrating the state aid and bounties on the vigorous and really deserving institutions. He says, "A lopping off of the withered and decaying branches of the academic tree is necessary to safeguard the health and efficiency of the parent trunk." Naturally, opposition was expected, but quite a temptest of indignation has arisen and meetings of protest against his "illiberal measure" are being held all over Italy.

The facts, as stated by Signor Dobelli, are these. Piedmont, with 8,000,000 inhabitants, has one university, Turin; Liguria, with 1,000,000, also one, Genoa; Lombardy, with 4,000,000, one, Pavia; the Venetian Territory with 3,000,000, one, Padua; the Neapolitan, with 8,000,000, one, Naples; Latium, with 1,000,000, one, Rome. On the other hand, the Emilia, with 2,500,000 souls has four universities, Parma, Modena, Bologna and Ferrara; the Marches and Umbria with less than 2,000,000, also four. Camerino, Macerata, Urbino and Perugia; Sicily, with 3,000,000, has three Palermo, Catania and Messina; Tuscany, with 2,000,000 has two, Sienna and Pisa; the island of Sardinia, with something over 600,000, has two, Sassari and Cagliari. Signor Martini appeals for his measure of repression as an absolute necessity in the interests of Italian progress, and a most efficient weapon to combat the traditional provincialism from which Italy suffers so greatly, and which the many universities foster. The suppression of the smaller universities would bring students from a much greater area to the larger universities and there they would rub off many of their parochial notions and peculiarities. Signor Martini is vigorously pushing his measure, and his opponents are as vigorously combating it, and the issue of the battle is full of interest.

The Aromatic Bath.

The flower baths rendered fashionable by Lenthine, the great Parisian perfumer, are quite within the possibilities for a popular girl with a thrifty turn of mind. They are prepared by tossing three handfuls of dried violets in the bottom of the tub, soaking them in boiling water for half or three quarters of an hour, when the rest of the water is added and the bath is ready, delightfully perfumed and refreshing to the nerves, by virtue of the fragrant blossoms. Flowers that have been worn of an evening or done duty in vases for a day can be utilised for the bath as well as the fresh blossoms. They have but to be stripped of their petals and then dried with a sprinkling of salt upon a newspaper or towel in a sunny window. Another pet fancy of the ladies is to fill a pillow with the dried flower petals, a pillow made of the strong, fine boiling cloth of silk, through which the tint of the blossoms may be plainly seen. Then for the delicate part of the work write upon he pillow in soft shades of sepia the initials of the donors of the blossoms, intertwined in fancy curves and spirals, or the dates, or any little catchword, to remind you of pleasant associations with the flowers. The pillow is restful to a tired head and brings reflections and dreams as sweet and subtle as the faint fragrance of the dried flowers.

For fine ball programmes, invitation, wedding and visiting cards, and all kinds of commercial work, maps, checks, billheads, letter and note heads, color labels, etc., etc., go to to the Victoria Lithograph Co., cor. Yates and Government streets, up stairs; entrance Yates street. Orders taken at the TIMES office.

MEETING OF THE UNEMPLOYED.

Converted Into a Big Labor Demonstration at Which Many Views Were Expressed.

A Disorderly Incident of the Evening—Strong Set of Resolutions Adopted.

The meeting of the unemployed in the city hall last evening was attended by nearly 300 men, many of whom, as a matter of course, did not come under the description "unemployed."

The crowd was at times a little disorderly, and some of the speakers were called liars, and called upon to sit down. A strong set of resolutions, which it is hoped will do some good, were adopted.

In taking the chair Mayor Beaven, who was voted to the place, explained the reason for calling the meeting. He said as chairman of the meeting that all who came to the platform would be given a full hearing. He said a proposition had been made to limit speakers, and unless there was objection to it the rule should be followed.

Mr. R. Ward then presented the following resolution:

Whereas there are at present in the city of Victoria a large number of men who are unable to obtain employment, and are therefore in destitute circumstances, and

Whereas a large proportion of said unemployed were induced to come to this Province by advertisements and pamphlets circulated through the older communities as to the advantages offered by British Columbia as a field for labor and enterprise, and

Whereas the promises thus held out have so far turned out to be vain and delusive, and have caused much distress among the laboring classes, who, having given up their homes in the east and come here, have failed to establish themselves through lack of employment, and

Whereas the said lack of employment is in a great measure caused by the land being withheld from use by land speculation, thus driving large masses of men into the cities, where they are compelled to compete with cheap Chinese labor, and are thus, as it were, held between two monopolies, that of the land speculator on the one hand and that of cheap labor on the other, therefore

Be it resolved, That it is the opinion of this meeting

1. That with a view to the present relief of the large number of unemployed of this city the council should take immediate steps to continue the system of sewerage at present under construction, and in the continuance thereof should endeavor to furnish employment as far as possible to all who are in need of it; and that the work thereon should be done by day work, and no alien labor be employed.
2. That the present depression is in a great measure merely the reaction from what is generally known as a "boom" or fictitious elevation of land values, caused by the unjust system of land laws which have in the past prevailed, and which in a measure still obtain, enabling the few, by withholding land from use in anticipation of a future rise in its site value, to enrich themselves at the expense of the many, and that the council of this city should request the Provincial Government to take into consideration whether some amelioration of the present deplorable circumstances cannot be found in an alteration of the land laws of this Province as they now stand, in such a way as to offer inducements to actual settlers on the unoccupied lands, and thus prevent the overcrowding of the cities by hundreds of men able and willing to work, but unable to obtain it.
3. That it is most prejudicial to the interests of this Province that men who have been brought from their homes in the east by inducements held out in vince as a home for the laboring man, emigration circulars and such other literature as to the advantages of this Province should find themselves on their arrival here, brought into competition with cheap labor imported from China; and that such a class of labor is both hurtful to the interests of the Province at large and demoralizing to each and every individual in it, and that therefore the Dominion Government through the representatives of the city, should be requested to increase the present per capita tax on Chinese to five hundred dollars ($500), or to take such other steps as may seem best to them for the exclusion of such a class of labor.

As seconder of the resolution, B. R. Bolpin made an extended speech. He announced himself as in favor of anything that would furnish work for the unemployed and keep them from stealing to feed their hungry mouths. He said a laboring man was at a disadvantage in comparison even with other followings. At the best he could work 313 days a year and he bould thus make a total of $626. If he has a wife he can, without any luxuries at all, save $52.50 at the end of the year. He has no surplus. More than that, he cannot live. He canot pay his bills. It was cheaper to hire men now than it was to own them in slavery days. Matters grew to be terrible when times were hard. He entered his protest against the unequal division of wealth and the large profits of employers.

Rev. H. Stadthagen, who announced that he was not a workingman, but one in hearty sympathy, next spoke. He urged action.

John Cook said in opening that he was in want of work, not charity. He drew a picture of how laborers were attracted to the Pacific coast by immigration agents. He said the country was all right, but there was no work for the laborer. The Chinaman was imported to do the laboring work. The speaker had found many an article costing 100 per cent more here than in the east. He held that something should be done to give a white man, especially a British subject, a chance. He said there were Chinese gardeners, Chinese cooks, and Chinese "nurse girls" in the private families. White girls were cut out. (Applause.)

B. H. West, the next speaker, in taking the platform said that orators usually started by saying they were pleased to be called to address the assemblage. He was sorry that he should be called on to speak at a meeting of the unemployed. Sorry, too, that circumstances should require such a meeting. But facts must be met. All thinking men agreed that some practicable plan to furnish work should be adopted, a plan that would do no harm to any person in the community. The carrying to completion of the sewerage system seemed to him the most practicable thing to start on. He was in favor of doing the work by the city itself by day work. He objected to contract work, and cited the unpleasant experience in the McBean contract. He was in accord with the part of the resolution favoring calling upon the provincial government by the municipality for aid. The land should be open to the people. The present system drove people into the cities. He was not making a political speech, and thought the matter could easily be remedied. He said many people claimed that the Chinese question was a hackneyed one. It was not. It was one of those old questions which have not been settled. No reasonable man could contend that they were not a barrier against the betterment of the social and financial life of the present and future laboring classes. The voice of the people should go forth to the Dominion government in a plea for relief. The Dominion government had allowed the country to be deluged by Chinamen. The cry for aid was met with the answer that a fine trade was growing up with China, but in that Victoria should have a say. It imported small-pox, which cost the city nearly $60,000 to check, affected trade to the extent of $2,000,000, and stagnated the city. The merchant felt it, all lines were affected. Now was the time to go ahead with the sewerage system. It would confer a great benefit upon the entire community. British Columbia boasted of her loyalty, but the principle was not put in practice. He professed love for the people of the mother country and of the Dominion, but preferred the Chinaman to the white brother. (Tremendous applause.)

Mr. King gave his experience among the factories and canneries in the province. He found Chinamen or Indians everywhere. In seventeen months he had worked just 93 days, all of that in the employ of the corporation and the water works. He was out of work and out of money. He did not know what he was going to do. He had left a comfortable home in Nova Scotia to come to British Columbia and saw no chance of building up another. He was attracted by a lot of advertising matter. He wanted to know who sent the pamphlets out.

It was answered from the crowd that it was the C. P. R. The speaker thought the real estate men had something to do with it.

J. C. Keith, M. P.P. for Nanaimo, said that he was in sympathy with the unemployed. He could offer little beyond his sympathy, because he was a working man himself. He had had experiences like many of the speakers. He favored most strongly the Chinese feature of the resolution. He had been told in the house by Col. Baker that the time was not ripe to exclude the Chinese. He thought the time had come and gone and come again. It was a bad day for the Pacific coast when England and France opened the ports of China. The skilled Chinese laborer at home received a salary of eighteen and a half cents per day and he was bound to try and improve himself. Australia and the United States excluded the Chinese, and they were bound to come here and they will come and come until you go out. The Chinese question was the great one that Victoria had to deal with. The people should see that thir represenatives in the local house and at Ottawa stood right on the question. The present representatives in the provincial legislature were not all right on it, and the late D. W. Gordon was the only man on the floor of the Ottawa house who opposed the Chinese. (Applause.)

Ald. Munroe Miller was the next speaker. He came up in response to repeated calls, and announced that he expected to be hised off the stage before he finished. "Every speaker," said he, "has dwelt on the pay of laborers being $2 per day. Now that is misleading (hisses); you are not all laborers. Some of you are bricklayers and get $5 a day. Printers are paid $3.50 a day and other skilled laborers in proportion."

Voices—We are all laborers.

Mr. Miller—No, you are not. Now I want to assert that if many of the workmen gave up their wasteful habits they could have a surplus; and I assert further that the steadily employed laborer is better off than the employer. Why, 75 per cent of the employers in the city are overdrawn while many laborers have small balances to their credit in bank. I came here to-night to hear something practical, but have failed so far. It has been anti-Chinese, but on that I agree. You have been addressed by demagogues and the meeting has been a political one. (Storm of hisses and groans.) All right, gentlemen, go on and when you bring something practical I, as an alderman, will do my best for you.

Messrs. Bolpin and West replied. The latter said he thought Mr. Miller overlooked the practical part of the resolution. He urged again that a surplus with a laborer was impossible and then said he did not want him to become an economist as he would be reduced to the level of a Chinaman. (Loud cheering.) The speaker then grew eloquent on the contest of the masses against the classes and urged that the tendency of the times was toward the betterment of the former.

The audience refused to give Mr. Miller a further hearing.

Mr. Keith defended what Mr. West had said and asserted that politics had to be resorted to to get relief.

Mr. Burke said the land department told him there was no good land on the island. It was all rock. He wanted the streets improved and the Canada Western built. It would develop the country. The Chinamen were the enemies of labor, but he did not believe in kicking them all out at once. The people had to have them once to build railways. The speaker was called upon to "sit down." He sat.

Mr. Shanks said a laborer could save no money. He wanted the public domain reserved for the people and not given away in subsidies. He urged that labor be represented in legislatures. Lawyers and doctors were of no use.

Mayor Beaven regretted the necessity for holding the meeting. He knew of nothing more distressing than that people had given up a good home on inducements held forth by advertising pamphlets. He said the municipal council had spent considerable time in considering this very proposition. The power of the council was limited. The ratepayers had to be consulted. The speaker then gave the history of the sewerage matter. He said that the expenditure in the McBean contract had done the laborers very little good. There was a labor clause in the contract but it did not accomplish its object. He hoped that the continuation of the matter would be under different circumstances. He then detailed the defeat of the sewerage loan by-law last fall and the difficulty of getting the local improvement by-law in operation. The new council had spent $16,000 on the streets, roads and sidewalks in two months. He thought it a reasonable sum. The speaker said his feelings on the Chinese question were known in British Columbia. He had from the early days opposed them, and had in the legislature sought to check their inroads. He also wanted better paving on the streets of the city than the stuff now put down. They put rock on in summer and scraped mud off in winter It would come later, however, after the sewers.

In answer to a question the mayor said he was in favor of testing the present sewers before going ahead with the extension proposed. He said, however, that that was his individual opinion. He was not in a position to hold out any assurance that the passage of the resolution would furnish immediate work. He was almost certain that a loan by-law would be defeated.

The resolution was then put and carried and after a vote of thanks to Mayor Beaven the meeting adjourned. It was half-past eleven.

Trusts and Combinations

Are unpopular, but there is one form of trust against which no one has anything to say. That is the trust which the public reposes in Hood's Sarsaparilla, and the best of it is the trust is fully justified by the merit of the medicine. For, remember, Hood's Sarsaparilla CURES.

HOOD'S PILLS are purely vegetable, and do not purge, pain or gripe. Sold by all druggists.

Pocket and table cutlery at Fox's, 78 Government street.

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THE NANAIMO COAL | THE SOUTH FIELD COAL

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THE NEW WELLINGTON COAL

(House and Steam Coal) are mined by this Company only.

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THE "SOUTH FIELD" COAL is now used by all the leading Steamship Lines on the Pacific.

THE "NEW WELLINGTON" COAL, which was introduced early in the present year, has already become a favorite, especially for domestic purposes. It is a clean, hard coal; makes a bright and cheerful fire, and its lasting qualities make it the most economical fuel in the market.

The several Mines of the Company are connected with their Wharves at Nanaimo and Departure Bay where ships of the lagest tonnag are loaded all states of the tide. Special dispatch is given to Mail and Ocean Steamers.

SAMUEL M. ROBINS,
Superintendent.

Dec, 30.

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A FARM OF TWO HUNDRED ACRES ON West Saanich road, about eight miles from Victoria. Sixty acres good bottom land forty-acres cleared, well ditched and fenced Price $30 per acre; half cash, balance on time Apply to GEORGE LINDSAY,
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JOHN MESTON

CARRIAGE MAKER
BLACKSMITH, ETC.
Broad street, between Johnson and Pandora streets
VICTORIA, B. C.

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The Leading Opticians. 100 Government St.

Perfected Spectacles and Eye-glasses on hand and carefully adjusted. Satisfaction guaranteed. Optical goods of every description. Repairing in all branches done with neatness and despatch. No fancy prices.

A. HYAMS - - Manager

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Notary Public and Land Agent
KELOWNA
Okanagan Mission, B.C.
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LEGAL NOTICES.

WARNING.

Notice is hereby given that all parties are warned against trespassing or purchasing any part of the lands comprised in the following pre-emption records on Campbell River or Duncan's Bay, about the so-called town of Duluth, as all the following parties, or persons purchasing therefrom, are trespassers. We are informed that some of these persons have had a portion of the land surveyed as townsite and are endeavoring to impose the lots on the public.

Name.	No. of P. R.	Date.	Acreage.
F. Nurms	222	4th Septemb'r, 1889	160
M. Phipps	176	17th Decemb'r, 1889	160
A. J. Galergno	514	7th October, 1891	160
Brown & Crawford	558	7th December, 1891	320
John McKenzie	587	4th January, 1892	160
Campbell & Smith	603	20th February, 1892	320
J. M. Leigh	660	6th June, 1892	160

THE MACLAREN ROSS LUMBER COMPANY, Limited.

mar3-tf-d&w

A CORRECTION.

To the Editor: An advertisement appears in your columns which does us and many others a great injustice. I refer to that of Ross, McLaren & Co. re the townsite of Duluth. None of the land referred to in the advertisement is in any way conected with the townsite of Duluth. Our land, as well as any other that has been platted or added to Duluth is ours in fee simple by virtue of a crown grant issued two years ago, and the title is indisputable.

Very respectfully,
KING & CASEY.

Best aid to the Amateur, the Artist, and to those fond of a beautiful Home. 36 Colored Pictures given with a year's subscription for only **$4.60.** Complete instructions and designs given for Embroidery, Wood Carving, China Painting, Modeling, Oil, Water and Mineral Color Painting, and every branch of Home Decoration. No home is complete without this beautifully illustrated guide.

Everyone who sends **$4** direct to our office for one year's subscription will get **Free, as a Premium,** a copy of our exquisite water-color fac-simile—"**The Trysting Place,**" size 27x23 inches—which has never been sold for less than **$10,** and which makes a most beautiful gift for any occasion.

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934 Douglas Street.

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(SUCCESSORS TO ALLSOP & MASON.)

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ja19-1m

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o3 Agent, 6 Bastion Square, Victoria.

Medical Fads.

There have been many medical fads, some of which have been almost funny to any one who looks at them scientifically, while others have had vitality enough to retain a place, shorn, however, of the vogue they once had. The latter are in the majority, for the greater number of these fads have really had some good in them and have been most excellent for some diseases. About the first medical fad I can remember was the water cure. I have never personally gone through nor seen this treatment but I know it from my reading. The patients who went to the water cure establishments were obliged to live the most absolute regular and simple lives. They took plenty of sleep, lots of exercise; they lived on the simplest but very nutritious food; they were forced to so exist as to give the recuperative powers of nature the fullest opportunity. Naturally, those who were worn out by work or the demands of society, whose digestions were ruined by rich food, who had, in short, lived in defiance of every law of hygiene, derived great relief and permanent benefit. True, the health conditions of the life were accompanied for the patients by an everlasting round of washing themselves in many ways, and means were taken to stimulate the excretory glands of the skin to the utmost through the use of the wet packs. Cleanliness is certainly good, and the latter helped nature to rid the body of the waste. As for the rest of the water treatment, the douches, the baths, the massage that accompanied them—no harm was done by them as a general rule. The real value of the hydropathic treatment is now thoroughly recognized; it is capitally well designed to give a person a chance to rest and build himself up; then, too, it is a stimulant and tonic to the nervous system, but it is not the cure-all of disease it was once believed to be. It was, of course, run into the ground; patients went to the establishment whose cases were far beyond the treatment of rest, exercise and plain food, and so it fell into disrepute by failure. Yet in some cases it is as valuable to-day as ever.—From "Fads of Medical Men" by Dr. Cyrus Edson, in North American Review for March.

Rev. C. S. Mason, late state secretary of California, will conduct a service in the Young Men's Christian Association to-night at 8 o'clock. A cordial invitation is extended to all to attend.

The lecture of the St. John's Ambulance Society, which was to have taken place at the Y. M. C. A. this evening, has been postponed on account of the evangelistic meeting which will be held there to-night.

Tongues and sounds, mackerel, new Labrador herring and smoked salmon at Jameson's, 33 Fort street.

EMPRESS OF INDIA ARRIVES.

She Sighted a Derelict Just Opposite to the Wreck of the Steamer Michigan.

A Chinese Passenger Attempted Suicide Coming Across—Latest News.

The steamship Empress of India arrived off the outer wharf at 11 o'clock this morning, one day ahead of the time she was scheduled to be due, after one of her best runs from Yokohama. Probably her most important piece of news reported on arrival was the sighting of a derelict between Cape Beale and Carmanah point this morning. The Empress ran past her at 6.50 this morning. The exact position is 48.39 north, 125.3 west. She was then just abreast of the steamer Michigan. The Empress passed probably two miles from her. She seemed to be a three-masted schooner, although only one mast was standing and the rigging seemed to be carried away. The vessel was floating very low in the water, evidently water-logged. There were no signs of life aboard. During the passage across one of the Chinese passengers on the Empress tried to commit suicide by plying a knife on one of his arteries. He did himself little harm, however, being caught in the act.

The steamer had a very fine trip across. It was very cold when she left Yokohama, but it was fine on the ocean. The wind was strong at times, but always very favorable. There was a little head wind off the coast. She brought 2000 tons of freight, 400 Chinese, 50 of whom are for Victoria and the following cabin passengers. First cabin—Mrs. Gordon, Mr. and Mrs. Goodrich, R. Hecht, Miss McLaren, Capt. McMillan, B. Moyenzaki W. L. Matthews, Mr. Masuda, E. Meregalli, O. Myer, R. Peel, Mrs. Peel, Mrs. A. Smith, Mr. Brady, and Mr. Schoenicke. Second cabin—Mrs. A. Air, Mr. Baker, W. Hind, Mr. Harrison, Mr. Hutchison, Mr. Hannah, Mr. McLeist Mr. O'Brien, Mr. Atuska, Mr. Yand, S. Eida.

Capt. McMillan is manager of a Japanese coasting line, and is on his way to England to bring out a new vessel. Mr. Matthews is connected with the C.P.R. Mr. and Mrs. Goodrich are English people on a tour of the world. Mr. Schoenicke is attached to the German diplomatic service.

The Empress will not leave here until 10 to-night as it is desired to catch a favorable tide to reach Vancouver. During the afternoon many of her passengers came ashore and spent a few hours going about the city.

It is not likely that any vessel will go to the relief of the derelict. The Mystery and Alert are both down the coast, and there are a number of American tugs in Neah Bay. She can hardly be missed. There is considerable speculation as to what the vessel is. Some think it is the bark Cowlitz, while others believe it is some other craft. The Times man was told by the chief officer of the Empress that the vessel was floating right side up, whereas the Cowlitz when last seen was floating about bottom up, and could not possibly have righted.

ORIENTAL NEWS SUMMARY.

Tokyo was the scene of a large fire the last Sunday in February. The fire started in the house of a sailor, No. 13, Motoshinagawa-juku, Nichome, and owing to the untimely assistance of a strong breeze succeeded in totally destroying 233 houses, 2 godowns, a post-office, and a police box, besides partially consuming some 19 houses and a godown. No lives were lost, and the conflagration is said to have originated in an accident.

Hitherto passports have only been granted to Japanese supjects, on condition that the applicants could show a definite prospect of earning their livelihood on arriving at their destination, or were possessed of a sufficiency of funds for the trip. The policy of colonization lately adopted by the Government has changed these conditions, and passports will now be issued to both sexes without reserve, veto only being put on those who contemplate going abroad for immoral purposes.

The Empress of India left Kobe for Yokohama at 11:30 this morning and will therefore be due here before nine o'clock to-morrow morning. She reached Kobe in just 25 hours from Nagasaki, which is, we take it, a best on record between the two ports, says the Yokohama Herald, March 1.

A bill for the abolition of duty on raw cotton has passed the lower house, but is still before the house of peers at Tokio.

The missing boat of the Robert L. Belknap, containing the second mate and four men, has arrived safely. They left the wreck on the 20th January, and two days afterwards, on Sunday, their boat was capsized. They succeeded in eventually rigging the boat again, but lost all the instruments, gear, water and provisions, there being only two oars remaining. They picked up a couple of cocoa nuts, and caught some rain in a bit of canvas. On Monday they opened one of the cocoa nuts, but unfortunately it proved bad. On the Tuesday they had recourse to their last nut, and divided half of it amongst five, reserving the other half. The remainder of that day the boat was allowed to drift under the rag of canvas as a sail, but fortunately on Wednesday morning, land was discovered. They pulled to the shore, and found it to be the Dutch island of Lingga, near Rhio. Here they were kindly treated and cared for, and were eventually forwarded on to Singapore, which they reached on the 4th of February. The second mate had to be sent to hospital.

If you only knew how nice it is—Tamilkande Tea.

Deadly Blowguns of the Caribs.

Edward A. Wallace for a year and a half has been gold-mining in Demerara, the wild and little-known country below the Orinoco river, and near the Amazon. He is a stalwart young Englishman.

"In this queer country," he said, "there are four or five tribes of Indians, of whom the most powerful are the Caribs. They are about five feet seven or eight inches high on the average, and very muscular. They are singularly expert with a weapon called the blow-gun, made of palm-wood, twelve feet long, from which they shoot a little poisoned plug. With this weapon they can shoot accurately 250 to 300 yards, and whatever is struck is dead at once. I have seen them shoot a bird at the top of the tallest tree, and it was dead before it reached the ground. Anything scratched by the end of the sharpened missile cannot survive. What is the poison? That is one of the strangest mysteries. The English naturalist Waterton has spent lots of time in trying to find out. It is called wourali, but how it is made nobody knows. It is a secret handed down in the Macusi tribe, and only a few in it that know it. When they make it they leave all their women and children and go off into the woods. The other tribes use it, buy it off them, but they don't know how it is made.

"Their blow-guns have two sights—one in front and the other a foot back. They each consist of a tooth from a little wild animal something like a rat. It is wonderful how accurately they shoot. The poison is also used to tip their arrows, for they use bows, too, as well as blow-guns. The Caribs and others are exceedingly careful of the poison, for if they were not many of them would die by accident. The venom which kills a bird or animal so suddenly whenever the scratch is made by the missile does not make the flesh poisonous; it has no effect taken internally."

GOT THE NUMBERS MIXED.

Through an error in the city directory for last year, several occupants of a block on Douglas street have been put to a good deal of inconvenience and loss. No. 93 1-2 Douglas street is placed in the directory as No. 92, and the occupants of the rooms at 93 1-2, among them Messrs. G. J. Burnett, musician, and A. Maxwell Muir, architect, have the pleasure of seeing many clients and friends endeavoring to find their respective offices across the street at 92, these persons having obtained their information from the aforementioned directory. The matter has grown to be a nuisance, and the Times has been requested to draw attention to the fact of the mistake in the directory.

Difficulties of Smokers.

The Turks are now a nation of smokers, but early in the seventeenth century the priests and rulers denounced smoking as criminal, and Amurath IV. ordered its punishment by death in the cruellest forms One playful punishment consisted in thrusting the pipes of smokers through their noses.

In Russia, at the same period, the noses of smokers were cut off. The powers ecclesiastical were strongly opposed to the new habit, and Popes Urban VIII. and Innocent X. thundered in turn against the terrible vice of smoking. The Papal thunders, however, proved powerless against the charms of St. Nicotine; although there was much reason in those decrees which were directed against the custom of smoking and snuffing in church. Pope Urban excommunicated all who should be guilty of so unbecoming a practice; and, later, Innocent X. solemnly excommunicated all who should take snuff or tobacco in St. Peter's church at Rome. —All the Year Round

Political and Fashionable Noses.

There has been an investigation into the general shape and contour of the political nose. There is a good deal of indecision as to which pattern is really the best. Greek-Roman, the mongrel-like snub, the moderately tip-tilted or the Puritanic. Among prominent politicians there could hardly be greater variety in nasal matters than there is at present. There have been reformers who began life with Greek noses, which, however, gradually betrayed an upward tendency, till the original formation was entirely lost. There is the beak-shaped nose, said to be most found in ultra-fashionable society, the duchess nose, as sketched by Mr. Du Maurier. Then there is the nose so big that it almost looks as though the owner could find it worth his while to have a guide to avoid accidents, but that kind is extremely rare.

THE CREED TO BE.

Our thoughts are moulding unseen spheres,
And like a blessing or a curse
They thunder down the formless years,
And ring throughout the universe.
We build our futures by the shape
Of our desires, and not by acts.
There is no pathway of escape,
No priest-made creed can alter facts.

Salvation is not begged or bought;
Too long this selfish hope sufficed;
Too long man reeked with lawless thought,
And leaned upon a tortured Christ.
Like shrivelled leaves these worn-out creeds
Are dropping from religion's tree.
The world begins to know its needs,
And souls are crying to be free;

Free from the load of fear and grief
Man fashioned in an ignorant age;
Free from the ache of unbelief
He fled to in rebellious rage.
No church can bind him to the things
That fed the first crude souls evolved,
But mounting up on daring wings,
He questions mysteries long unsolved.

Above the chant of priests, above
The blatant tongue of braying doubt,
He hears the still small voice of Love,
Which sends its simple message out.
And dearer, sweeter, day by day,
Its mandate echoes from the skies:
"Go roll the stone of self away,
And let the Christ within thee rise."
—Ella Wheeler Wilcox in the Arena.

Piles! Piles! Itching Piles.

SYMPTOMS—Moisture; intense itchin and stinging; most at night; worse by scratching. If allowed to continue tumors form, which often bleed and ulcerate, becoming very sore. SWAYNE'S OINTMENT stops the itching and bleeding, heals ulceration, and in most cases removes the tumors. At druggists or by mail, for 50 cents. Dr. Swayne & Son, Philadelphia. Lyman Sons & Co., Montreal, Wholesale Agents. tts&w

Reporters and the Home Rule Speech.

The most elaborate preparations were made in the press gallery by the news agencies and by the various newspaper corps to ensure the universal publication of a verbatim report of Mr. Gladstone's speech introducing the home rule bill, a few minutes after its termination. When the first home rule bill was introduced—on April 8, 1886—considerable confusion reigned in the press gallery. It was so packed with descriptive writers, "leader" writers, London correspondents and artists, that in several instances the reporters were unable to get to the boxes to relieve colleagues; with the result that some had to take notes for half an hour, instead of the five-minute turns originally arranged, and the publication of the speech in the evening papers was thereby greatly delayed. Profiting by that unpleasant experience, the sergeant-at-arms this year gave directions to the attendants in the gallery that the reporters should be the first considered.

Drink Tamilkande Tea.

Miss J. E. Harris, the well-known dress-maker, has returned from New York with the latest spring and summer styles, and is again ready to receive her customers at rooms 41 and 42, Five Sisters Block. *

"Brace Up"

Is a tantalising damonition to those who at this season feel all tired out, weak, without appetite and discouraged. But the way in which Hood's Sarsaparilla builds up the tired frame and gives a good appetite is really wonderful. So we say, "Take Hood's and it will brace you up."

For a general family cathartic we confidently recommend HOOD'S PILLS.

Good Town For Newspapers.

"Is there any money in the newspaper business in this town?"

"You bet! Last editor struck it rich here."

"How?"

"Killed by a railroad train; widow sued for damages, got $5,000, an' put a monument over him!"

Two carloads of wall papers at J. W Mellor, 76 and 78 Fort street. *

"How to Cure all Skin Diseases."

Simply apply "SWAYNE'S OINTMENT." No internal medicine required. Cures tetter, eczema, itch, all eruptions on the face, hands, nose, &c., leaving the skin clear, white and healthy. Its great healing and curative powers are possessed by no other remedy. Ask your druggist for SWAYNE'S OINTMENT. Lyman, Sons & Co., Montreal, Wholesale Agents. tts&w

Tamilkande reminds you of the tea of thirty years ago

A luxury of luxuries—Tamilkande Tea.

Cavin Bros, 94 Douglas street, are selling boots and shoes at cost for CASH for 30 days. *

Charts, tide tables, nautical books and almanacks at J. Johnson & Co. *

Pocket knives and scissors at McLennan & McFeeley's. *

CONSIGNEES.

Per steamer Princess Louise from Westminster—Lenz and Leiser, J R Anderson, J Grice and Co, D S Curtis and Co, C P N Co, Ltd, J and A Clearihue, British Columbia Cattle Co, John Ord, F Tollick, F Norris, H Saunders, Mr McRae, J A Thompson, Rev C Bryant, P Reichwald, B and K M Co, Turner, B and Co.

Per City of Kingston from the Sound—Turner, B and Co, E Hutcherson, J Earsman and Co, West Van Tram Co, E B Marvin and Co, E G Prior and Co, B B Moore, Miss A Terveston.

BIRTH.

RICHARDSON—On March 14th, 1893, the wife of Dr. Richardson, of a daughter.

DIED.

BECKER—In this city, on the 13th inst., John Frederick Becker, aged 53 years, a native of Meidorf, Holstein, Germany.

The funeral will take place on Thursday at 2.30 p. m., from the family residence, No. 217 Fort street.

Friends will please accept this intimation.

CABINET PHOTOS $3 PER DOZ.

CUT IN HALF

Our price for Cabinet Photos was Six Dollars, now it is THREE DOLLARS.

This will hold for ONE MONTH.

Note the address:

SKENE LOWE, Photographer,

63 Government Street,

fe25-1m (Successor to Hall & Lowe.)

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED—A general servant. Must be a good plain cook and fond of children. Apply morning or evening at 24 South Turner St., James Bay. mar13-2t

LADY CANVASSER. No books. New invention. Easy sale. Apply 2 o'clock on Thursday, 234 Fort St. mar14-2t

A LAD of 14 wants situation as office boy or messenger for store. Address W. B., 9 Menzies St., James Bay. mar14-1t

WANTED—By a young man, board and lodging, within 15 minutes walk of Post Office. Address, stating terms, "Roomer," Box 47, City. mar14-2t

WANTED—A girl to do general housework. Apply 75 Johnson St. mar14-1c

SPECIAL NOTICE.

All members are hereby notified that the next regular meeting of this Lodge will be held on Wednesday, March 15th, in the Knights of Pythias Hall, Broad street. All members and intending members are hereby notified to attend. Visiting brothers cordially invited.

C. B. LOCKHART, C. R.

FUNERAL NOTICE.

The brethren of Victoria Lodge, No. 1, A. O. U. W., are requested to meet at the Lodge Room at 1.30 on Thursday, the 16th inst., to attend the funeral of our late brother, J. F. Becker. Sojourning brother, J. F. Becker. Sojourning brethren are cordially invited to attend.

By order of the Master Workman.

(Colonist copy.

March 14-2t

FUNERAL NOTICE.

Members of Vancouver and Quadra Lodge, No. 2, A. F. and A. M., are requested to meet at the Masonic Temple, Douglas street, on Thursday, 16th inst., at 2 p. m. sharp, for the purpose of attending the funeral of our late brother, J. F. Becker.

Members of Victoria-Columbia Lodge, No. 1, and sojourning brethren in good standing are cordially invited to attend.

By order of the W. M.

R. A. BROWN, Secretary.

March 14, 2t

(Colonist copy.)

"Seal Brand" Coffee At the World's Fair

CHASE & SANBORN have been awarded the mammoth contract for supplying all the Coffee served inside the World's Fair Grounds, against the competition of the largest importing houses in the country.

This tribute to the Excellence of the 'Seal Brand" proves that it is the best Coffee grown.

tu&fr-tf

For Steam and Heating purposes

Use COMOX Nut and Slack Coal.

For Household and Domestic Purposes use

WELLINGTON Lump and Nut Coal

Sold only by THE SIDNEY COAL CO.,

mar7-tf 51 Store Street.

JUST ARRIVED

A LARGE CONSIGNMENT OF

WILTONS, BRUSSELS, TAPESTRY WOOL Carpets

From the most renowned makers in Europe, in all the newest designs and colorings. These goods have been bought close and carefully selected and will be sold at a small margin of profit.

A Fine Assortment of Lace, Chenille, Damask and Silk Curtains; also Art Muslins, Reversible Cretonnes, Figured Cantons, Art Silks, Reps, Etc.

RUGS AND MATS in great variety. Call and be convinced that our statement is correct.

THE SEHL-HASTIE-ERSKINE CO.

C. E. PERRY, Mem. Inst. C.E., P.L. M. S. DAVYS, M.E. H. GRAY, C.E., P.L.S.

PERRY, GRAY & DAVYS

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Provincial Land Surveyors, Real Estate & Mining Brokers

Railway Reconnaissance and Location Contracts taken. Estimates Prepared. Prospecting Outfits Organized, Mines Reported on and Assays Furnished.

In connection with our Engineering and Surveying Department, we are opening up an office at Nelson, in the now famous Kootenay District, for the purpose of handling Real Estate and Mining in all its branches. Our partner Mr. M. S. Davys having resided in the Kootenay country for the past five years, and successfully developed valuable mining properties there is thus able to furnish reliable information as to location and values of properties.

—OFFICES—

VICTORIA Room 4, Spencer's Arcade, Government Street. NELSON, B.C.

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RESERVE FUND.....£260,000 $1,265,333.

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Gold dust purchased and every description of Banking business transacted.

NELSON, Kootenay Lake, B.C. This branch is now open for business

Victoria, B.C., April 4, 1892. ap7-1yr W. J. WARD, MANAGER.

I. X. L. COMPOUND

To Fruit Growers and Gardeners

Now is the time to spray your trees and destroy insect pests and have healthy fruit trees next season, by using

I. X. L. COMPOUND,

The cheapest and most effective Insecticide and Fungicide yet produced. For Sale by

NICHOLLES & RENOUF, VICTORIA, B. C.

We shall be pleased to give full explanation as to its use. A full line of Spraying Outfits and Pruning Tools on hand.